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STROUGAL EVALUATES CONCLUSIONS OF MOSCOW SUMMIT

LD051314 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Today's RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA carry an article by Federal Premier Strougal on the results of the CEMA economic summit conference in Moscow.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal stresses in the article that the conference said something important and binding on the most important issues of the development of socialist economic integration, the intensification of economic cooperation among CEMA member-countries, and the coordination of approach to securing key aims and tasks set out by the fraternal parties for the next 10-20 years. Our future economic development, and above all turning the national economy onto the path of intensive development, is unthinkable without its increasing integration within the international division of labor. And the ever more effective participation of our country in socialist economic integration is, in this respect, vitally essential for us.

From this viewpoint the conclusions of the conference are an adequate answer to these needs and this is why they have been received with full satisfaction by the Czechoslovak public. Also expressed in this consent is awareness of belonging to the entire socialist community, of being an integral part of it. The deeper and closer our mutual cooperation becomes, the greater the economic, scientific, and technological potential of the community will be, the more favorable conditions will be for further development of individual CEMA member-countries.

Turning the economies of the socialist community countries on to the path of predominantly intensive development has become the determining condition of further economic progress for practically of all of them. Only in this way, by substantial growth of labor productivity and by more effective utilization of machinery, will it be possible to ensure high economic growth rates and an enduring growth of living standards.

The need to set about introducing new forms of cooperation is underlined by the overall external conditions that have been substantially complicated during the past roughly 10 years. What is involved is, above all, a fundamental change that has occurred in the world economy, the deepening of the general crisis of capitalism and the overall worsening of the international situation. In the seventies, the strain between natural resources and the requirements of economic growth increased and this led to radical change in the price parities between raw materials and finished products. At the beginning of the eighties, world capitalism has again found itself in deep economic crisis. The political superstructure of state-monopoly capitalism is being realized in the form of the most extreme right-wing, militaristic oriented forces. The basis of this is the growing influence of the military-industrial complex and the efforts to achieve military superiority over socialism and thus regain world domination.

This development has some influence on the economy of our countries, Comrade Lubomir Strougal stresses in his article, and it is natural that the program for further intensification of cooperation among CEMA member-countries is also aimed at enabling them to minimize these influences and to ensure for themselves the least vulnerability of their economies.

Since its inception the CEMA community has been the most dynamically developing international economic group. A substantial factor in this progressive development is the fact that the extent of scientific and technological cooperation has been expanded and that contacts between member-states in the principal aspects of the development of sciences and technology have progressed further. Through joint effort large-scale projects have been carried out, for instance, the Soyuz gas pipeline, the Intercosmos program, the manufacture of a uniform system electronic computers and others.

The CEMA member-countries are aware of certain reserves. Participants in the Moscow conference agreed that it is necessary to concentrate on the coordination of overall economic policy, which is qualitatively a new form of cooperation and embraces a broad complex of issues. The key role in carrying out this economic strategy will be given to scientific and technological progress. We want mutual cooperation to help us to put into production savings-orientated technologies, top machinery and equipment; to expand the automation, robotization, and use of electronics in the national economy; to concentrate research and development capacities on such priority matters as increasing the use of chemicals in agriculture, biotechnology, utilization of waste materials, and the protection of the environment.

This is why the representatives of the CEMA countries agreed that a comprehensive program will be drawn up on the basis of individual national programs for a period of between 15-20 years, which will have as its content a proposal for joint solutions to fundamental problems of scientific and technological development.

We regard the coordination of national economic plans as the principal instrument of the coordination of economic policy. At the same time it will be necessary above all to agree the main aspects of member-states' specialization in the international socialist division of labor, their basic proportions, and the structure of mutual trade, and to specify manufacturing cooperation. Intersector exchange will maintain its important role. Continuing supplies of raw materials and energy from the Soviet Union presupposes the creation of conditions in the countries involved that will meet Soviet Union's requirements.

The center of gravity of the dynamism of mutual trade will be shifted gradually in the coming period into intersector exchange. More intensive manufacturing, scientific and technological cooperation, unit [uzlova] and component specialization, and the development of direct relations is planned, especially in engineering. Realization of the joint economic strategy also requires us to increase the effectiveness of the mechanism of this cooperation. It will be important to continue the active utilization of commodity and monetary relations [zbozne-penezni vztahy]. In particular, this will involve placing the formation of specific prices in mutual trade on an objective basis and the perfecting of currency and credit relations. We regard our economic cooperation with the CEMA member-countries as irreplaceable in view of its planned character, long-term nature, and mutual advantage. It represents both the foundation and the certainty, a firm source of the development of our economy and an important factor of its stability.

Czechoslovakia's trade turnover with the CEMA countries increased in the 1980-83 period by more than 40 percent. Our participation in the field of international specialization and production cooperation is developing well. Its share in overall Czechoslovak exports into the CEMA countries grew last year by 8 percent compared with 1980. The key position of the Soviet Union in our foreign trade has been strengthened further. We made further progress during the past period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in our integration within the international socialist division of labor, but alongside this we also made progress in effecting structural changes, speeding up scientific and technological development and reducing our indebtedness in convertible currencies. All this led to a number of positive economic results, especially during the past year.

Naturally, our economic development is not without problems. The resolution of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session stresses that transition to the path of intensive development requires increased effectiveness, technological and economic standards and quality of output. The realization of these intentions will not be effected without further structural changes, improvement of management and broader participation in the international socialist division of labor. This is why we are so deeply interested in seeing that the principles and conclusions of the CEMA economic summit conference are worked out speedily in the shape of specific measures, and that they are carried out consistently, Comrade Lubomir Strougal writes in RUDE PRAVO.

Implementation of the long-range joint economic strategy of the CEMA countries requires us to clarify, within the framework of the drafting of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and in keeping with our possibilities, the optimal outline [profil] of our economy's integration within CEMA. We must also pay greater attention to management issues. Our management system should promote more effectively than so far a climate that favors integration, and thinking among the leading economic personnel and the working collectives that will favor integration.

The current political and economic situation in the world also occupied the center of attention of the highest representatives of CEMA member-states in Moscow. The declarations on the preservation of peace and on international economic cooperation show unequivocally how the participants in the conference evaluate the chief problems facing our planet, where they see the reasons for the aggravation of international tension, as well as ways to secure peace and to improve international relations. The aggressiveness of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, has become a real threat to the nations of all continents. This threat manifests itself, among other things, by the escalation of armaments, attempts to achieve military superiority over the socialist states, provoking conflicts and crisis situations in various areas of the world. The imperialist states are misusing international trade and economic cooperation to further their military and political aims. The Moscow conference unequivocally condemned this practice. It stressed once again and unequivocally that standing against the aggressive line of imperialism is the coordinated policy of the socialist countries, a policy of peace and cooperation, which is bringing positive results and winning more and more allies in the antiwar movement and among the progressive public in the capitalist states because it meets with the most vital interests of nations.

Our collective experiences confirm, the federal premier says in the article, that one must not yield to the imperialist forces. For this reason the preservation of peace is made conditional not only on the political unity and the weight of socialist countries but also on their economic power and the strengthening of their defense capabilities. The economic successes of these countries, the strengthening of their unity and mutual cooperation significantly reinforces the development of peace in the world. Application of the principles of socialist internationalism among our states and equal and mutual advantageous contacts with other countries have created international relations of a new type which are immensely attractive, especially for the developing countries. The fact that the CEMA member-countries want to intensify mutual cooperation and make it more effective does not alter in any way their interest and will to nurture economic contacts with all other countries on the basis of equality, mutual advantages, and noninterference in internal affairs regardless of their social and state system. They will continue to expand mutually advantageous cooperation with the developing countries with the aim of strengthening their independence of imperialist centers, but they are also prepared to develop mutually advantageous trade, economic, and scientific and technological relations with leading capitalist states, Comrade Lubomir Strougal stressed in his article carried by RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA today.

UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ECONOMIC SUMMIT

AU031851 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 30 Jun 84 p 12

[Pawel Bozyk article: "CEMA -- the Summit Under New Conditions"]

[Excerpts] An economic session on the highest level of CEMA member-states was convened for the third time in the 35-year history of CEMA. The two previous sessions brought with them decisions of special importance; the first was to set up CEMA, and the second was to adopt a complex integration program. Will the decisions that have recently been made also have historic significance?

The session adopted two basic documents -- "The Declaration on the Basic Goals of the Further Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation Between CEMA Countries," and the declaration of CEMA member-states entitled "Maintaining Peace and International Economic Cooperation." The first document concentrates on economic matters and the second on political ones. Put together, the two documents complement one another, although there is not shortage of purely political aspects in the first, and of purely economic ones in the second.

The scope of the problems touched on by both documents goes far beyond the internal affairs of the CEMA countries. It is also for this reason that the session has a universal as well as world-wide significance.

No matter how much the session was defined as being an "economic" one, its political significance comes into the foreground -- for a number of reasons.

First, it was attended by the political leaders of the CEMA countries. Second, it took place during a period of cold war tension and naturally had to analyze the political situation in the contemporary world as well as its influence on the economic situation of the CEMA countries. Finally, third, the last session of this kind took place 15 years ago, so that there was a need to define the current place CEMA member-countries occupy not only in the world economy but also in world politics. This place is surely different now to the one it occupied in 1969, as is today's level of the development of CEMA countries, and their demands and external conditions.

The products of the period of detente acquired an unpleasant aftertaste -- the dependence of certain CEMA countries on the West was increased. This not only concerns debts, but also the technological and cooperative dependence that is apparent in the increased import-intensiveness of production. This concerns Romania, Poland, and Hungary. The Soviet Union is in a better position, although even in the case of this country, its ties with the West were considerably increased during the seventies.

Too Slow Progress

The session's basic theme was the chances of ensuring economic security in the face of growing political tension in the contemporary world, and it above all dealt with the aims and methods of intensifying the economic development of the CEMA countries thanks to the better exploitation of each country's potential. The main point is to reduce the material and energy-intensiveness of production as both of these are almost twice as high as they are in industrially developed countries. CEMA countries use more steel, aluminum, copper, chemical raw materials, timber, and many other raw materials, calculated in terms of the goods every production unit turns out. As a result, the demand for these raw materials is growing far too quickly.

The session dedicated much attention to the possibilities and goals involved in accelerating technological progress. This is too slow, uneven, and costly. A great deal of attention has been drawn by the little interest that is shown by industry in the introduction of new solutions to its production, as it takes too long to implement these measures and their influence on the quality of production is limited. The technological progress in the economy is, aside from this, varied and there are production branches that represent the leading technical solutions to production in the world. But there is, at the same time, also no shortage of the kind of branches that have not modernized their premises or methods of production for many years.

Another subject of the session was also the ways of intensifying agricultural production. Until now, CEMA countries have been net importers of agricultural produce, and only Bulgaria and Hungary are in a better position in that they export their excess grain, vegetables, and other food produce.

All for Cooperation

The session was dominated by the belief there is a need to develop mutual ties between CEMA countries. This trend is, above all, a reaction to the trade restrictions with the West, to institutional and economic obstacles, and to the difficulties facing CEMA countries' products, which are the result of a none the best economic situation and the high demands of this market, and are also due to the payments obstacle and the desire to avoid any further debt increase.

Cooperation in production is developing too slowly, and although several hundred cooperation agreements have been negotiated previously, the development of these kind of ties is always hindered by difficulties. These include the fact that enterprises are not interested in direct ties, and the problems concerning the fixing of prices and so on.

Self-Help and Self-Defense

The final communique is by nature very general, because it is difficult to decide on the structure of trade at the highest level, or on the forms of cooperation to be used, or the ways of fixing international prices. Instead, it defines strategic solutions that should, in this case, include the economic security of CEMA member-countries and the ways of intensifying mutual cooperation.

I am not a supporter of autarkic trends, and it is plan that CEMA countries also treat them as a dire necessity, however, in a situation where Western partners attempt to take advantage of mutual economic ties through exerting political pressure, then the trend toward ensuring self-sufficiency should be treated as an expression of defense and not a way of improving the effectiveness of management.

The implementation of the tasks set out in the two declarations is supposed to serve the better coordination of socioeconomic development plans, as well as "...the cooperation mechanisms of the CEMA framework in such a way that it will be able to perform the tasks of improving the international socialist division of labor and its increased efficiency more successfully..."

SOVIET EXERCISES IN GDR, PPR, CSSR END

LD051933 Prague CTK in English 1836 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 5 (CTK) -- The exercises of the Soviet Armed Forces staffs, troops and the Navy which took place on territories of the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia under the command of Soviet Defense Minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov from June 28, ended today. The staffs and troops trained their [word indistinct] preparation. The exercises confirmed the increased level of operational and tectical preparation of staffs and forces. The aims of the exercises were reached.

MORE ON U.S.-USSR SPACE WEAPONS TALKS EXCHANGE

Reagan's 'Transparent Maneuver'

LD021047 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 2 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The RUDE PRAVO editorial entitled "It Is the United States' Turn" devotes attention to the Soviet Government's proposal to the U.S. Administration to begin Soviet-U.S. talks on a level of specially designated delegations aimed at averting the militarization of outer space. It describes the proposal as another step in the Soviet Union's unceasing effort at businesslike and constructive international disarmament talks, which could lead to the halting of the arms buildup and to excluding it from areas into which it has not yet penetrated, above all in space.

As RUDE PRAVO says, transferring the feverish arms buildup into space, which the United States is preparing to do, would substantially increase the risk of a military catastrophe and jeopardize the prospacts for limitation and reduction of arms in general. The Soviet statement also proposes a specific date for the opening of the talks -- this September in Vienna. It offers a businesslike dialogue without any preliminary conditions.

Reactions coming from all over the world prove that Moscow's proposal expresses the desire and longing not only of the Soviet Union, the people of the other socialist countries, and supporters of the antiwar movement in the capitalist states, but even of the governing circles of many Western countries who have realized the dangers contained in the U.S. Administration's decision to prepare for a war in space. The positive reaction to the Soviet appeal among the recently still negative circles in the West lies in their appreciation of its businesslike and specific nature, and of the fact that it offers negotiations without any preliminary conditions. This is why this time President Reagan was unable to reject out of hand the proposal to sit around a negotiating table, and therefore resorted to well-tried tactics. He immediately made his agreement conditional by raising a demand that along with space weapons, the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and of strategic weapons also be included on the agenda of the talks. This is a transparent maneuver becuase it was the United States itself which brought the Geneva talks on these problems to their collapse.

As RUDE PRAVO stresses, the Soviet proposal remains on the negotiating table regardless of U.S. prevarications. The world identifies itself more and more with the essence of the appeal to rid space of all weapons, rid the earth of the threat which the militarization of space represents. The question of arresting this trend is a worldwide problem, and the reaction in the world proves that the Soviet Union has voiced by its proposals the aspirations of hundreds of millions of honest and peace-loving people of all continents. The Soviet Union has proposed a businesslike and constructive dialogue based on equality. Now, it is the U.S. Administration's turn, stresses the conclusion of the RUDE PRAVO editorial.

U.S. Preparing New Reply

LD030959 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] The White House has reportedly prepared a new reply to the Soviet proposal for talks on space weapons which is to be outlined by President Reagan. Elemer Csak reports from New York:

According to information received by CBS television, this message will be less categorical than the first one. It will not necessarily insist on the linking of talks about the banning of weapons in space with the entire range of problems connected with all nuclear weapons. At the same time, a high-ranking government official, who preferred not to be named, told the press that President Reagan would not sit down to have talks exclusively about the topics the Soviets want to discuss. This is because it is important for the President that it should not appear that he is pleading for such a meeting.

It certainly appears from various news that the U.S. Government is trying to avoid creating the impression that it is reluctant to carry on substantive talks. According to the latest opinion polls, although Reagan's popularity remains high, Americans are less and less willing to trust him when it comes to the solution of crisis situations and international problems. Similar criticisms are being leveled against the President from the direction of his Democratic opponents.

The White House is being forced to seek better excuses for a way out because Mondale, the likely candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, has said that the Soviet proposal is a positive development which should have been accepted in its original form.

Negotiating Channels Open

LD032231 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] The Soviet-British talks naturally go beyond bilateral issues, and they include perhaps one of the most exciting topics these days: the Soviet proposal concerning the halting of space armament and also its echo in Washington. We have to look back a few days to see what happened. It is going to be very complicated.

On Friday, the Soviet Government's proposal concerning halting the militarization of space was published in Moscow. Accoridng to this, representatives of the two countries should start talks in September in Vienna about the mutual and complete renunciation of antisatellite systems. The Soviet proposal adds that from the day the negotiations open the two sides should mutually declare a moratorium -- this means a ban -- on the testing and deployment of this kind of weapons.

The United States reacted with a speed which is perhaps unprecedented. As early as Friday evening, Washington time, the President's national security adviser accepted the Soviet proposal, but he stated that at the Vienna meeting they would also recommend discussing the resumption of negotiations about strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons. As you will remember, the USSR interrupted these negotiations in Geneva last November, as the West European deployment of U.S. missiles began. The national security adviser added immediately that this is not a precondition, and the United States would be there at the negotiations in September under any circumstances.

In spite of this, the TASS news agency said yesterday that Washington set preconditions which the USSR cannot accept. The TASS statement repeats that they cannot negotiate medium-range and strategic nuclear missiles until the United States withdraws its nuclear missiles deployed in Western Europe. According to TASS, the American reply contains phrases from which it appears that the Americans do not want to have concrete disarmament negotiations at the Vienna meeting.

After this, on Monday, the White House spokesman again said that Washington did not want to represent the inclusion of negotiations about nuclear weapons in the agenda as a precondition. He added, however, that they would like to touch on these issues.

The situation is therefore still extremely confused and contradictory. What is more, it appears from these signs as if relations were even more tense than usual. The film report that follows shows, however, that there are still negotiating channels in existence.

Dobrynin, Soviet ambassador to Washington, who has represented his country in the U.S. capital since 1960, not only took part at a big diplomatic dinner in Washington but also, thanks to the table order and perhaps political intentions, sat between President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz. It is reported that Ambassador Dobrynin, who talked with Shultz for 4 hours barely 10 days ago, this time talked for more than 1 hour with President Reagan during the dinner. Nothing has been published about the content of this conversation.

The existence of these negotiating channels is also illustrated by the telegram which was sent today to President Ronald Reagan by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to mark 4 July, the U.S. national day -- Independence Day. The telegram warmly greets the American people and wishes them happiness and peace.

Disagreement in U.S.

LD041945 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] According to the U.S. press, President Reagan has sent a personal message to Soviet President Chernenko. The U.S. President has allegedly stated his government's position concerning arms limitation and inspection issues. According to American radio and television stations, Reagan asked Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin to deliver the handwritten message to Chernenko.

The U.S. daily WASHINGTON POST writes in today's issue that there is disagreement among Reagan's colleagues about whether the United States should really hold limitation of antisatellite weapons talks without any preconditions on the basis of the USSR's latest proposal. The dominant view in the Pentagon, it is alleged, is that there is no point in having talks as the enforcement of any treaty that might be signed could not be supervised.

Unacceptable U.S. Condition

LD042113 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin talked to Secretary of State Shultz and then said that they had discussed general issues of bilateral relations and antisatellite systems at the meeting. The diplomat, who is shortly to return to the USSR for his vacation, gave no details to the journalists present.

Understandably, the most important issue for the general public these days is whether there is any hope of a Soviet-American dialogue. This is what journalists in Washington asked U.S. foreign affairs spokesman Hughes after the Dobrynin-Shultz meeting. The spokesman's answer is unambiguous: Washington wants to add strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons to the agenda of possible negotiations about space weapons without being prepared, of course, to return to the situation preceding the deployment of Euromissiles.

Even the conservative WASHINGTON TIMES notes that this is a precondition which Moscow cannot accept under any circumstances. This is, therefore, the picture of the much-heralded readiness of the United States for negotiations without preconditions. Weinberger, the secretary of defense, does not even beat about the bush. As if President Reagan had not even mentioned the possibility of talks, the secretary of defense did not talk even about preconditions to the respected U.S. weekly U.S. NEWS.

On the contrary, he was decidedly opposed to negotiations with Moscow, and he urged that the U.S. complete its preparations for the deployment of space weapons. And U.S. General Rogers, commander in chief of NATO's European forces, said in London that NATO must deploy a new type of chemical weapon in Western Europe after the deployment of missiles there.

Unfortunately, Bruno Kreisky's statement is rather accurate. The former Austrian chancellor told WIENER ZEITUNG that what we have today is cold peace, but this could become cold war any minute. Washington's anti-Soviet offensive is creating unease in Western Europe. The U.S. doctrine about the possibility of limited nuclear warfare is worrying, because the United States will intend to fight it by restricting it to Europe, said Kreisky.

To return to Dobrynin's talks with Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz, it is not known whether the Soviet ambassador will now take a hopeful message from Washington to Moscow. The world, in any case, is very muchhoping for this. This was also voiced by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou on completion of his talks in Prague. He said that the Soviet proposal concerning the banning of space weapons was significant and constructive. The world hopes, said Papandreou, that there will be a positive reply to this proposal, and that the dialogue between the two great powers resumes.

HUNGARIAN CSCE ENVOY STRESSES POLITICAL AGREEMENTS

LD031948 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Stockholm, July 3 (MTI) -- The Tuesday session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe was addressed by Ambassador Istvan Varga, head of the Hungarian delegation. Analysing the session of the conference to wind up on Friday he said: "Although useful work was done over the past weeks, stands are still far from one another and progress is needed particularly in the matter of confidence-building measures of a political nature." The head of the Hungarian delegation emphasized the significance of agreements containing comprehensive political obligations, underlining particularly the importance of the renunciation of the use of force.

HUNGARY: NATO SEEKS UNILATERAL MBFR ADVANTAGES

LD051805 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Vienna, July 5 (MTI) -- "With a view to the success of the talks it is indispensable for the Western party to abandon methods which exclude concrete talks, and for them to be willing to set to the elaboration of mutually acceptable agreements which consider equally the interests of security of every participant state, on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security, stressed Istvan Petran, head of the Hungarian delegation and representative of a country of special status, at the Thursday session of the arms reduction talks here.

He said: The effort of the Western states to gain unilateral advantages at the cost of the security interests of the otherside, has been increasingly pronounced at talks in the recent years. This attitude has prevented the parties from reaching a mutually acceptable agreement on the reduction of troops and arms in central Europe. The same effort is reflected in the April 19 proposal of the NATO states. It does not contain any significant modification of the Western stand in the matter of troop numbers either, however the NATO states assert the contrary. We are convinced that the central element of the Western proposal, the method of categorizing troops, does not serve the elimination of the troop number dabate but rather its limitless expansion. As we see it, this proposal further strengthens the NATO effort to diverge from the principle of reciprocity and equal security.

LUNS CITED ON WARSAW PACT STRENGTH OVERESTIMATE

LD052128 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] The affected countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO have been discussing the issues of reducing arms and troops in central Europe in the Hofburg in Vienna for 10 years. This is still entirely unsuccessful. The main topic of debate is how many of the existing troops should be demobilized. The socialist countries have already submitted the most various proposals; however, the Westerners invariably swear by all gods that the Warsaw Pact should demobilize more because it has many more troops than NATO.

Permit a brief aside: The British weekly THE ECONOMIST is not among our great friends, although it must be said that it does its business excellently. I am mentioning this because a surprising report was published in the most recent issue of this journal, hidden on the umpteenth page. Perhaps you remember that a good 2 weeks ago Luns, former secretary general of NATO, bid farewell to his job which he held for a long time. THE ECONOMIST now writes that at his farewell press conference Secretary General Luns; stated as an aside that the NATO estimates to date on Warsaw Pact troop strength are erroneous. They have overestimated the truth by at least 30 percent. According to this, Luns said that while it was reported in 1982 that the Warsaw Pact had 173 divisions stationed in the region in question, it is now estimated that this is only 115 divisions. Furthermore, Luns also said that the strength of the Warsaw Pact divisions is much less than the strength of the NATO divisions. I read all this in THE ECONOMIST article: "NATO Comes Forward With New Figures." I admit that I have no idea whether or not these figures correspond to the truth. However, I know that the Warsaw Pact has proposed for a long time that there should not be debate on the present strength but that both sides should reduce the strength of their forces to 900,000 people.

GDR, FRG DISCUSS BANNING CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD031417 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1146 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jul (ADN) -- Talks on questions of banning chemical weapons and the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe took place 2 and 3 July in Berlin between representatives from the SED Central Committee and the SPD Executive Committee.

The meeting is a result of an agreement between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, and Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD parliamentary party in the FRG Bundestag, SPD deputy chairman.

Participating on behalf of the SED were: Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary; Prof Karl Heinz Lohs, director of the Research Institute for Chemical Toxicology of the Academy of Sciences; and Gunter Rettner, deputy head of a department in the SED Central Committee.

On behalf of the SPD: Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium and Executive; Karsten D. Voigt, member of the party and parliamentary party executive; and Hermann Scheer, member of the Bundestag

The talks took place in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. It was agreed to continue talks in Bonn in the autumn.

Egon Bahr had a meeting during his stay with Herbert Haeber, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

HONECKER-PALME TALKS FOCUS ON DISARMAMENT ISSUES

LD031002 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0148 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jul (ADN) -- Last weekend's meeting between Erich Honecker and Olof Palme in the GDR has received a positive and sustained response from the international public, said the leading GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in its editorial today entitled: "Useful Dialogue for the Cause of Peace." "There are good reasons for this: The two statesmen agreed on a constructive, forward-looking position with regard to the major political issues that occupy the peoples today. Their exchange of views on the present international situation and its prospects, which was conducted in an open and trusting atmosphere, focused on the great task of banning the danger of nuclear war.

"Proceeding from their deep concern over the dangerous aggravation of the world's political situation, Erich Honecker and Olof Palme strongly underlined that it is urgently necessary and also possible to achieve a switch to detente in international relations. They spoke strongly in favor of comprehensive steps for a halt in the arms race, for measures to reduce armaments and armed forces on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security, and against the misuse of space for military purposes."

Honecker and Palme strongly underlined the continuing great relevance of the Swedish proposal to establish a corridor in central Europe free of nuclear battlefield weapons, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes. "The GDR, Erich Honecker assured, adheres to its willingness to make its entire territory available for such a corridor in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. The FRG, by contrast, has unfortunately so far closed its mind to this important idea."

In their meeting the party and state leaders "again expressed the fact that the socialist community possesses both the good will and a realistic program for genuine negotiations on the reduction of political and military confrontation. This was emphatically confirmed at the CEMA summit meeting in Moscow."

It is probable that international public opinion concerned about peace is filled with satisfaction, the paper writes, that the two statesmen agreed that the Stockholm conference could help reduce military confrontation and make relations between states more stable.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND stresses: "The joint striving of the GDR and Sweden to do their utmost, especially in view of the dangerous aggravation of the international situation, to ensure that reason and good will become the determining factors in world policy is based on the high level of their bilateral relations and on their good-neighborly relations. Erich Honecker and Olof Palme expressed pleasure and satisfaction with the fact that cooperative relations between the two countries have developed rapidly, especially over the past decade. This applies above all to the spheres of trade and transport, culture and sport."

The meeting in Stralsund will stimulate the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation. Steps to this end have been discussed by the statesmen in their talks....

The representatives of the GDR and Sweden attach special value to political dialogue. They therefore agreed to continue it, and Olof Palme invited Erich Honecker to visit Sweden.

SFRY HAMPERS RELATIONS IN BANNING FOLK GROUP

AU041417 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 4 Jul 84

["Who Hampers the Albanian-Yugoslav Cultural Exchanges? - The Yugoslavs Annul the Invitation for the Participation of 'Migjeni' Folk Ensemble in the Festival of Ohrid" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 4 (ATA) -- Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an article which says:

In the whole practice of the international relations, the cultural exchanges between different countries are considered as an efficient means of rapprochement, and acquaintance of the peoples, as a precious contribution to create a friendly atmosphere and to consolidate mutual confidence. They have always been evaluated as an aid to the benefit of peace and international security.

Proceeding from these principles, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has established a great number of cultural ties with many countries of the world, especially, with the neighbouring ones. Unfortunately, such a thing does not happen with Yugoslavia and this not for our fault.

Therefore, we welcomed as a good and promising sign the letter dated February 20, 1984, sent by the organising committee of the Folk Balkan Festival in Ohrid in which we have taken part other times as well, through which we were invited to a folk group to compete in the performances that would be given at the beginning of July. Since March 12, 1984, the Ministry of Education and Culture of the PSRA [People's Socialist Republic of Albania] officially informed the organisers of the festival that it accepted with pleasure the invitation and that "Migjeni" folk group was chosen to go to Ohrid.

But when the time for the "Migjeni" group to leave for Ohrid came, the Yugoslav side annuled its invitation arbitrarily. On June 21, 1984, the following strange telegram arrived for the Ministry of Education and Culture of the PSR of Albania: "Your proposal for Migjeni" ensemble without official communication is unacceptable". Why was the invitation for the festival annulled? If the Yugoslav side links its action with the lack of a general cultural agreement between the two countries, this has not existed even when the invitation was made. Moreover, it has not existed even other times when our groups have taken part in the folk festival of Ohrid. The annulment of the invitation for our participation in the festival of Ohrid is a clear testimony not only to the lack of sincerity, but also to the lack of seriousness with which the Yugoslav side treats the international relations.

The Yugoslav stand on this question proves that no predisposition exists in Belgrade to have cultural relations with the neighbouring state of Albania. The invitation made to us to take part in the festival of Ohrid has not been sincere. It seems that the Yugoslavs became victims of their propaganda which tries to convince the public opinion that allegedly it is the Albanians those who do not want to have cultural relations with Yugoslavia, etc, etc. But they are always mistaken in their accounts when they are based not on the reality, not on the objective judging of our stands and policy, but on the topics of the anti-Albanian campaign of the Yugoslav propaganda, based on the most banal slanders and insinuations.

Contrary to facts, the Yugoslav leaders, have claimed that Albania wants to operate cultural exchanges with Kosovo alone and rejects the exchanges with the other republics. We have declared and have proved that we are not for such a thing, that we are ready to establish relations and operate exchanges with all the Yugoslav republics and regions, without infringing in any case the fundamental laws and the state norms of Yugoslavia. The fact that we accepted the invitation to take part in the festival to be organised in Ohrid, which, as known is not included in the region of Kosovo, proves once again this stand of ours. But just as we are not for cultural exchanges with Kosovo alone, we also do not agree that Kosovo be excluded from these exchanges.

We did not ask to go to Ohrid by force, just as we did not ask to come by force in Belgrade to discuss on the conclusion of the cultural program between the two countries.

The initiatives were taken by the Yugoslavs and we accepted because we thought that they in Belgrade had reflected, that concerning the stands towards Albania they would begin to proceed from coolheadedness and wisdom and, above all from mutual interests of the two countries and peace and security in the Balkans. But the annulment of the invitation to take part in the festival of Ohrid as well as the invitation to take part in refusal of the Yugoslav side that was noticed in the Belgrade talks [as received] when it was about to establish direct contacts and exchanges between our academic, university and cultural institutions with the respective institutions in the republics and regions of the SFR of Yugoslavia, a practice adopted by the Yugoslavs with the other countries, or the incomprehensible refusal of the exchanges of folkloric groups, as it was the case in the Balkans folkloric festival, do not testify to the Yugoslav desire to develop normal relations of cooperation with our country.

The Yugoslav leadership continues to suffer from an anti-Albanian mentality which makes it think and act not how to improve the Albanian-Yugoslav relations, but how to deteriorate them, not how to contribute to the creation of a spirit of rapprochement, cooperation, of good neighbourliness in the Balkans, but how to excite hatred in the Balkans, how to stir up splits and hostility.

As far as the Albanian side is concerned, it has upheld and upholds that despite the different social system that two countries have, despite the ideological polemics, which cannot die out, the normal development of relations in different fields, in which the cultural ones are included, is completely possible and to the benefit of the two countries. It also endorses the efforts to strengthen the mutual confidence among the peoples of the Balkans and to consolidate the security in such a delicate zone.

One thing should be well understood in Belgrade: The propaganda they make that allegedly Yugoslavia is for good relations and in all the fields with Albania, but that it does not want to, has now met with failure. If the Yugoslav side wants genuine cultural relations with Albania, it should renounce such actions as that of Ohrid and sit by the round table having a good will and sincere desire to achieve concrete results on the basis of full equality and mutual respect.

ARMS SMUGGLING CASE INVOLVES PROMINENT ITALIANS

AU261420 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 26 Jun 84

["The Inquiry in Trento" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 26 (BTA) -- Young investigating Magistrate Carlo Palermo from Trento, who is investigating the big affair about arms and drug smuggling, has opened "a new front" -- that of politicians and of the persons associated with them, reports Sergio Pardera, the RABOTNICHESKO DELO Rome correspondent.

He points out that certain circles in Italy are interested in hushing up the explosion-prone investigation of Carlo Palermo, especially after he reoriented it on a "political trail". The reasons for this are several important names, which Carlo Palermo has brought to light. These persons have not figured in Prosecutor Enrico Cavallieri's indictment, says Sergio Pardera.

Among the newly revealed names in the investigation into the arms smuggling affair is financier Ferdinando Max di Palmstein, the biggest share holder of two offices controlled by the Italian Socialist Party. In both the summons and the order for searching the Milan office of the financier-Socialist, investigator Palermo has hinted at eventual commercial relations between the defendant and prominent figures of the Italian Socialist Party, reports Sergio Pardera.

The correspondent of RABOTNICHESKO DELO recalls a series of deals which the leaders of the Italian Socialist Party have tried to conclude in 1982 with Argentina, more precisely with General Galtieri, which were recorded in a document sent by Mr Palermo to the commission investigating the "P-2" lodge. Sergio Pardera explains that the whole thing was about the construction in Buenos Aires of a plant for the manufacture of the "Agusta" helicopters - a deal in which, according to the testimony of a witness, persons from the leadership of the Italian Socialist Party were interested.

The correspondent notes that of all the 43 persons investigated in connection with the Trento case, the Prosecutor Enrico Cavallieri has marked about thirty for legal proceedings to be initiated against them. "As to the others (which are actually the big shots) the prosecutor has found it sufficient only to suggest that the court in Trento was "territorially incompetent", writes Pardera.

Among the most prominent defendants, against whom proceedings have been initiated, figure the names of the former Colonel of the CID (military intelligence) Massimo Pugliese and other officers of the secret Italian services. The name of a scientist figures on the list -- Eng. Glauko Partel and film actor Rossano Brazzi, who can mention U.S. President Ronald Reagan among his many Hollywood friends.

All the defendants who are to be handed over to the court authorities, are accused of having mediated in the sale of 116 tanks and twenty helicopters to Somalia, 238 tanks and scores of transport American airplanes, of "Arpo" missiles and "Elias" helicopters and of three frigates to the Government of Taiwan, of another three frigates to the Government of the Philippines, etc. The list includes also a delivery of the French "Exocet" rockets meant for Argentina during the Falklands War.

Central figures in the investigation of the international arms smuggling under investigating Magistrate Carlo Palermo, as is well known, are the Lebanese national Henry Arsan and the former chief of the Italian secret services Giuseppe Santovitto. Some time ago, however, both died burying many secrets with themselves, says Sergio Pardera.

ZHIVKOV GREETS REAGAN ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU051431 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, on the occasion of the national day of the country -- Independence Day. The telegram conveys to the American people wishes for peace and prosperity.

FILIPOV CALLS RELATIONS WITH CONGO EXCELLENT

AU051333 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Brazzaville, July 5 (BTA spec. cor.) -- At a dinner for the Bulgarian party and government delegation visiting the Congo, Colonel Luis Sylvain Goma, Politburo member of the Congolese Party of Labour, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo and head of the government, hailed the peaceloving policies of Bulgaria in the Balkans. He said that the imperialist and reactionary forces try to keep the last bulwarks of colonialism and racism in Africa and to secure for themselves control of its natural resources.

On his part, Mr Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, called the relations with the Congo "excellent".

He said that Bulgaria shared the Congo's concern over the internationalisation of the conflict in Chad due to the imperialist interference. "We welcome the Congolese leadership's efforts towards reconciliation, including the proposed meeting in Brazzaville", Mr Grisha Filipov said.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation expressed "full solidarity" with the people of Namibia, led by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and with the African National Congress.

The Bulgarian delegation is going on with its visit to the Congo.

African Reportage

For African reportage on the official visit of a delegation led by Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, including his discussion with Congolese leaders, see the Congo subsection of the Central Africa section of the 5 July Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MONTANE-LED CUBAN DELEGATION ARRIVES 2 JULY

AU042100 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee a delegation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee led by Jesus Montane, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, arrived in Bulgaria on 2 July.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

Eustaquio Remedios de los Cuetos, Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

ALEKSANDROV, LUKANOV RECEIVE CUBA'S ESQUIVEL

AU051331 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov has received Antonio Esquivel, deputy premier of Cuba's Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian-Cuban Governmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Comrade Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of this commission, also attended the talks.

Economic Talks

AU051605 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia, July 5 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Cuban economic cooperation is embarking on a qualitatively new stage of development, its main forms being specialisation and joint work. This conclusion was made today by the co-chairmen of the bilateral Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation -- Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Mr Antonio Esquivel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Cuba.

The 17th session of the commission held here, discusses the state and prospects of bilateral trade and economic relations as well as the achievements in the sphere of scientific and technological cooperation. There are reasons for satisfaction for the common opinion is that relations in the spheres of the chemical and construction industries, in agriculture, energetics and the mining industry are undergoing a rapid development. Bilateral trade also marks an increase every year and in the first three years of the eighth five year period (1981-1985) its average annual increase was 7.5 per cent. Today 16 Bulgarian and 17 Cuban ministries and administrations maintain direct contacts in the field of science and technology and (?21) agreements are in the process of being implemented.

The session is to adopt important decisions for the development of bilateral economic relations.

BOZHINOV DEPARTS FOR COOPERATION TALKS IN MOSCOW

AU031418 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jun 84 p 8

[Text] On 28 June Todor Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of energy and raw material resources, departed for Moscow on a business visit. He will have talks on matters pertaining to further strengthening cooperation and integration between the two countries in the area of nuclear power, material-technological supplies, and the production of new materials.

At Sofia airport he was seen off by Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, and Leonid Grekov, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria.

YORDANOV-LED CULTURE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GDR

AU021313 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] On 29 June the cultural delegation led by Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, returned from the GDR.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture and deputy ministers of foreign affairs.

Eckehard Richel, charge d'affaires at the GDR Embassy in Sofia, was also at the airport.

DZHUROZ PRAISES ARMY LEADERS AT VETERANS MEETING

AU280916 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 26 Jun 84 pp 1-2

[Speech given by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, at meeting with Army and party veterans in Sofia on 25 June]

[Text] Esteemed comrade generals and officers, I would like, above all, to greet you most cordially and sincerely at this meeting which is devoted to the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria and to the 40th anniversary of the People's Army, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, on behalf personally of the BCP Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, as well as on behalf of the Ministry of National Defense and the People's Army Main Political Administration. I would like to welcome you most sincerely.

We are happy for this opportunity to meet once again with you, the old comrades-in-arms, soldiers with a great revolutionary and militant tempering who have devoted many years of their lives to the consolidation of our dear motherland's defense power.

We are all aware of the fact that our party and people have always demonstrated their love and respect for those who have accomplished and are still accomplishing their patriotic duty with dignity and loyalty. This is precisely why the party and the people have always been deeply grateful to you, the revolutionary cadres, who have set a bright example in the struggles for the victory of the socialist revolution. You have passed through the severe and difficult school of revolutionary struggles, through prisons and concentration camps, through the partisan detachments and brigades, and you have served with selfless devotion, meriting the party and people's lofty confidence. After the victory, in following the order of the party and the necessity of the epoch, many of you proceeded along the fiery paths of the Fatherland War. Inspired and indefatigable, with selfless loyalty, you sacrificed yourselves and devoted all your efforts to building up the solid foundations of our People's Army.

You are people of inexhaustible energies, of lofty political, moral, and military virtues who have experienced the most severe trials to the benefit of our people, and who have devoted your life experience to the people. Therefore you are still considered fighters of the party standing in the first combat lines today.

Today, when 40 years have elapsed since 9 September 1944, we once more return in our memories to the past and recall the time of our youth, those ardent times, when the enemy was shooting at us and erecting gallows for us, when our mothers, with tears in their eyes, were trying to recognize the faces of their sons on the public squares; we are recalling our enthusiasm at the achievement of freedom which we so ardently longed for!...

History destined to us a difficult but glorious fate. We lived in a time of drastic changes, in an epoch of unprecedented dimensions of human suffering and of manly courage, of man's endurance and devotion to one cause -- the cause of the party! Our epoch was filled with struggle!

We are honored and proud of the fact that our generation has resisted the difficulties and trials, that it succeeded in leading the struggle to a victorious end! Many of our comrades perished in the fire of the struggle. However, they will always remain alive in our memory! Our socialist country today is marching at the pace of their ardent heartbeat -- and its appearance is exactly as they imagined it in their dreams, although they were not fortunate enough to see the victory which we welcomed 40 years ago.

Esteemed comrades, you belong to the generation of the founders and long-time enthusiastic builders of our People's Army. You devoted your youth to the development of our young Army, you have developed and grown up with it, you have made an invaluable contribution to its construction, to the education and training of soldiers, to the increase of the Armed Forces' combat readiness and fighting capacity. We are deeply grateful to you for your efforts, for your selfless loyalty devoted to the consolidation of our socialist motherland's defense power.

Today we can proudly declare that in unrelentingly following the behests of Georgi Dimitrov -- our people's glorious leader and teacher -- under the direct leadership and paternal care of the BCP Central Committee, and of Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, with the overall, selfless assistance of the Soviet Union, the Bulgarian People's Army has developed as a modern armed force, equipped with up-to-date combat equipment, endowed with the great combat mastership and indomitable morale of its troops! Service in the Armed Forces represents a genuine school of ideological-political, moral, and physical tempering, of manly courage and heroism, a school which is training worthy patriots and internationalists as well as vigilant defenders of our motherland and of socialism.

In militant unity with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states, headed by the invincible and legendary Soviet Army, the Bulgarian People's Army is a reliable protector, watching over the people's peaceful labor and over the cause of socialism!

Be proud, esteemed comrades, for being the founders of the new People's Army, for having left a part of yourselves in the development and training of this Army!

You are playing a role of utmost importance even today. Those of you who are still serving in the Army ranks today continue to contribute to the improvement of its combat readiness. Those who are in the reserve are still contributing to the implementation of highly important party tasks through their own participation in the construction of socialism and particularly by transmitting their experience, knowledge, and spirit to the younger generation, including the soldiers with whom you are still keeping in contact.

Esteemed comrades, we will soon celebrate the remarkable 40th anniversary of the victory of the 9 September revolution. On this bright, nation-wide holiday our people will pay their respects to the heroes who devoted their lives to freedom and to the glorious deeds of the builder generations, which day after day, year after year were building the new, socialist Bulgaria -- the object of our devotion and pride.

This celebration will be an opportunity to assess our achievements and to make new plans for the future!

The 9 September 1944 victory, achieved with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army, implemented the aspirations of our people's most precious sons and daughters. Having paid for its freedom with the price of invaluable sacrifices, Bulgaria proceeded along the path of socialist innovation. The decisions adopted by the April BCP Central Committee Plenum in 1956 were of decisive importance for the socialist transformations carried out in our country.

This plenum inaugurated a new era in our party's history. It marked the beginning of a development which promoted our great progress and gave us the impetus to proceed far ahead! This plenum revived the confidence of one Communist in the other, making them trust each other again, and gave tremendous impetus to the working people's creative energies and enthusiasm. Or, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed: "The April line has developed as an integral economic and sociopolitical strategy concluding the period of transition and inaugurating the period of building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria. This is why we have all the reasons to describe this line as the general policy of our BCP, as its Leninist policy."

There are many proofs confirming the correctness and invariable validity of the April line concerning a historical leap accomplished in our country. Georgi Dimitrov's legacy -- who stipulated that our people should accomplish within a short historical period what other peoples have achieved throughout many centuries -- bacame true. From a poor and backward country with small-scale and scattered agriculture, Bulgaria was transformed into an industrial-agrarian country, into a state with a highly developed, contemporary industry and modern agriculture. Socialist Bulgaria, which as regards the size of its territory takes 100th place in the world and 63d place as to the size of its population, is now one of the first countries in the production of electronic equipment and takes the first place in the world as regards the production of certain industrial goods based on per capita production. This pertains to goods such as battery-driven vehicles, engine-driven trucks, calcinated soda, and so forth.

Such great achievements are filling our hearts with joy and pride; they are inspiring us to new achievements. Large-scale and intensive work is now expanding in our country to implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and of the national party conference in introducing and consistently applying the theoretical principles and practical approaches contained in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's postcongress speeches, lectures, and statements. The slogan of the national party conference: "High quality everywhere and in all things!" and the long-term program on the improvement of quality which was adopted at the BCP National Conference give wide opportunities for the social activities of our workers and soldiers collectives, of all working people in our country. Today the successes in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress depend upon the successful accomplishment of the program mapped out at the BCP National Conference; this also applies to our achievements in further building a developed, socialist society in our country. There is no doubt that you, the party and Armed Forces' veterans, will be in the front ranks of the struggle for the implementation of the very important tasks involving high responsibility, which have been assigned to us by the party.

Esteemed comrades, we are glad to point out that our people are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in a bright and optimistic atmosphere, filled with the dynamic strength of creative labor, inspired by the confidence in the party, our leader, and with unshakable faith in a brilliant, communist future. Our optimism is built upon the foundations of remarkable historical achievements, conquered thanks to the selfless efforts of the workers class, of the agricultural toilers, and the people's intelligentsia.

It is our good fortune to be creative workers under the tested leadership of the BCP and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov -- the worthy successor and continuer of the Blagoev Dimitrov cause -- our first party and state leader.

All this, which we are proud of today -- great economic potential, our socialist culture, mature socialist social relations, and the new people -- all this would be unthinkable without the glorious example set by the October revolution, without the selfless assistance of the Soviet Union, without our participation in CEMA and in the Warsaw Pact.

Esteemed comrades, we are living in an epoch of tension and alarm. The aggressive policy of imperialism and its intensive military preparations are seriously manacing peace on our planet and the peoples' socialist achievements. Once more we are threatened by the wind of cold war! Mutual confidence and cooperation among the peoples are being undermined. The most warmongering circles of imperialism, the most outspoken pretenders for world domination -- the United States and its NATO allies -- are trying to achieve an illusory but adventurous goal; namely, to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries, likely to give them the opportunity of dictating their own will to the peoples from a position of strength. They are hypocritically fanning the ghost of "Soviet danger" and are competing in persuading people that nuclear war is feasible, that it can be won by the United States, that nuclear conflict is simply inevitable, and so forth. At the same time, in order to calm public opinion, they are not sparing their eloquence in praising peace and launching pompous apeals for the preservation of human life! Behind the smoke screen of these appeals, however, the machinery of war preparations is in full operation and its pace is dangerously accelerating.

The peace-loving public is particularly concerned about the deployment of U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles on the territories of Western Europe. With this act, carried out against the will of the West European peoples, the United States has even further exacerbated the political climate on our ancient continent. The danger of a nuclear world conflagration has even more increased.

Naturally the socialist community member-countries cannot fail to take into account the attempts of imperialism at achieving world domination. The reciprocal measures adopted by the USSR and by the other socialist countries demonstrate their firm resolve not to permit any disruption of the military-strategic balance! We have no right and we cannot afford to disregard the interests of our own security!

On this occasion I would like to recall a statement made by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum as follows: "We will not permit the military balance that has been achieved to be disrupted. Let no one have the least doubt about the fact that we will also in the future continue to take care of the consolidation of our country's defense power, that we have sufficient means with the help of which we can cool the hotheads of the warmongering adventurists!"

In this context we are deeply convinced that under the circumstances of this complicated, controversial, and explosive situation, you will obey the call of the party and the order of your commanders, in case of necessity, and with your characteristic energy you will lead the Bulgarian soldiers in victorious combat to defend the achievements of our socialist motherland and the cause of socialism.

Esteemed comrades, I would like, in particular, to address those comrades who on the grounds of natural, biological, law-governed circumstances have retired and now belong to the reserve ranks of the Army. This reserve is only a formal one, since the veterans of revolution and the builders of the Bulgarian People's Army, in particular, can never retire from the Army ranks.

We highly appreciate the useful and efficient work you are devoting to the Fatherland Front committees and organizations where you are active, your contribution to the work of the Organization for Assistance to the Defense Organs, your activities in the reserve officers committees, as well as the efforts you are devoting to communist, patriotic, and class-party education, and to the military training of our youth and of the Bulgarian people in general.

You are the exponents of the remarkable, revolutionary, militant, and working traditions of the BCP, the people, and the Army! Your life experience and the examples you are setting must become accessible to the people. Your meetings with young people, your knowledge, and experience, the intellectual values with which you are inspiring them will exert a lasting impact upon their consciousness.

We are grateful to you, comrade generals and officers of the reserve, for the permanent contacts you are maintaining with the units and groups of units of the People's Army, for the assistance which you are rendering to commanders and political workers in the education of Army personnel.

We must be aware of the fact that the young generation is our worthy successor in all sectors of life, and particularly in the defense of our motherland and of socialist cause. It is our common duty to train them for this task and to hand over to them our pure and immaculate communist banner, and together with it, to entrust them with the responsibility for the future of our beloved motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

I would like to close my statements by once again expressing most cordial and sincere gratitude to you for your loyal service in the ranks of our Armed Forces, to wish you health, longevity and great vigor in serving our great ideal -- communism! You should not spare your knowledge and skill in improving the combat readiness and fighting capacity of the Bulgarian People's Army to the benefit of the Bulgarian people, for the prosperity of our motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

May revolutionary youth and communist daring always be with you!

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH CSSR -- The 14th session of the Permanent Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between Bulgaria and the CSSR in the areas of light and wood processing industries ended in Sofia with the signing of a protocol. Proposals were adopted on the basic trends of cooperation after 1985 in the areas of glass, textile, shoe, and furniture industries. The protocol includes the measures on joint development and applying of new equipment in the production of glass, crystal articles, shoes, toys, and other items. In the beginning of next year agreements will be signed on specialization production sharing in various areas of light industry of the two countries. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Jun 84 AU]

SWEDEN'S BODSTROM ASSESSES RESULTS OF VISIT

Signs Health Agreement

LD051454 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Talks continued in the Cernin Palace in Prague today between Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, and Lennart Bodstrom, the Swedish foreign minister. During the talks the two ministers signed an agreement between the Czechoslovak and Swedish Governments on co peration in the health sector. The document will assist both countries in further advancing medical science, research and its pracical application, developing contacts between medical research institutions and universities, and will further the scientific and specialist advancement of scientists, doctors, pharmacists, and other medical personnel.

Views Exchanged 'Very Openly'

LD051859 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Interview by Lennart Bodstrom, Swedish minister of foreign affairs, with Michal Cermak, not further identified; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] After a period of a certain stagnation of relations between Sweden and Czechoslovakia, there has been success in the recent period in developing mutual cooperation between both countries on the basis of peaceful coexistance of states with differing social systems. To the question how he evaluates the results of his visit to Czechoslovakia, Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs Lennart Bodstrom replied:

[Bodstrom in English with translation superimposed] For the first time after many years a Swedish minister of foreign affairs has visited your country, and I highly value the cordial welcome which I received here.

During the talks which I had here, mainly with Lubomir Strougal, premier of the government, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, we exchanged opinions very openly about a whole number of the most important international problems.

I consider such talks very important; especially today, when there is a very tense situation in many areas of the world. I emphasize that for Sweden the relations between East and West are one of the most important factors of its foreign policy. This is why we have such great interest in the full renewal as quickly as possible of talks between the superpowers about questions of arms control and gradual disarmament. We discussed possibilities and methods of achieving tangible results in the sphere of disarmament. One of the points of the talks also was the current talks in Stockholm about questions of security in Europe.

We also spoke about the concrete application of the conclusion of the Helsinki Act, about the widening of mutual contacts between nations on our continent.

I consider today's signing of an agreement on mutual cooperation in the area of health as a wholly concrete result of my visit here. At the same time we made concrete the cooperation between our universities and I am convinced that progress in this area is a benefit for both our countries.

Raises Human Rights Issue

LD051832 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Jan Mosander report from Prague]

[Excerpts] We shall now go over to Czechoslovakia and Prague where Sweden's Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom today raised the issue of the Helsinki Final Act decree concerning human rights and the political prisoners that exist in Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovak leadership maintains that it observes the Helsinki Final Act. Has the Swedish criticism of many years thus been wrong, Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom?

[Begin Bodstrom recording] They do not admit that these are prisoners of conscience but they say that they are persons who have committed crimes, in the sense that they have slandered the state and so forth. As I have pointed out here, they are of course not crimes in our sense. [end recording]

During the talks Lennart Bodstrom has not raised any specific cases of persecution in Czechoslovakia, but he says that he explained to his Czechoslovak colleagues that even in Sweden there are people who think that their rights are not satisfied, but that it is entirely alien to regard this as punishable. I have pointed out, Bodstrom said at a short press conference this afternoon, that if in future we are to have a really widened contact between our countries then matters are complicated if the Czechoslovak view conflicts with our view on this point. So much for human rights during the Swedish-Czechoslovak talks in Prague.

Relations between Sweden and Czechoslovakia are being normalized, to use the expression describing what is going on inside Czechoslovakia after the events in 1968. Tomorrow Lennart Bodstrom is due to meet with President Gustav Husak who at Moscow's orders has been responsible for the internal Czechoslovak normalization process.

CHEN MUHUA TALKS WITH URBAN, MEETS STROUGAL

Follow-Up to PRC Visit

LD051349 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Talks have opened at the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade between Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade, and Chen Muhua, PRC minister of foreign trade and economic relations, who is in Czechoslovakia at his invitation. The talks are a follow up on the recent visit to the PRC by the Czechoslovak foreign trade minister and on the talks both representatives had on the development of trade relations, technological and production cooperation.

Need To Widen Economic Sphere

LD051632 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Chen Muhua, member of the PRC State Council and minister of foreign trade and economic relations, who is visiting Czechoslovakia, in Hrzan Palace today. In a conversation the federal premier expressed Czechoslovakia's interest in the deepening of relations with the PRC. He said that it is in the interest of both countries to considerably widen cooperation in the economic sphere, and that Czechoslovakia can supply China not only with the most varied products but also complete plant equipment and can help with the reconstruction and modernization of Chinese industrial enterprises. As both sides emphasized, there are considerable possibilities for the widening of contacts in science and technology, education, health, culture and sports.

HONECKER GREETS REAGAN ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU051433 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America:

I convey to you the best greetings and congratulations on the U.S. national day. I wish the people of the U.S. a peaceful and prosperous future. May common sense, level-headedness, and good will gain the upper hand in the world. The further shaping of the mutually advantageous relations of peaceful coexistence between the GDR and the United States could make a suitable contribution to this.

GREEK PREMIER CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT 5 JULY

Meets Diplomats

LD051001 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0812 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 5 Jul (ADN) -- On Thursday, the second day of his official visit in the GDR, the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR were presented to the prime minister of the Greek Republic, Andreas Papandreou. During this meeting in the hall of the Niederschoenhausen Castle conference building, the Greek prime minister, Foreign Minister Iaonnis Kharalambopoulos and other personages in the entourage greeted the doyen of the diplomatic corps, the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Brazil, Mario Calabria. The prime minister spoke with other diplomats; with the ambassadors of the USSR, the United States, the DPRK, Iraq, Finland and Spain, the PLO, the head of the permament mission of the FRG in the GDR, and the Nicaraguan charge d'affaires.

Receives Doctorate

NC051244 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] This afternoon Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou will have another meeting with GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker. Hellenic Radio Television One correspondent Andonios Kokorikos reports from East Berlin:

[Begin recording] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who is on an official visit to the GDR, was given an honorary doctorate at the (Humboldt) University of Berlin at 1100 today. In his address at the university, the prime minister referred to Germany's cultural ties -- particularly those pertaining to philosophy -- with ancient Greek heritage. Papandreou then analyzed the international situation in the political, economic, and military fields and put great emphasis on the arms race, disarmament, and on mankind's future. The prime minister said that while modern weapons become faster, more accurate, and more destructive, the world loses logic and the danger of a holocaust grows larger and larger.

The prime minister added: The stories about the first strike and the doctrine of mutually assured destruction are outdated arguments to justify a nuclear arms race. Papandreou analyzed Greece's initiatives for detente and disarmament and stressed that it is the supreme duty of all to contribute to the resumption of the East-West dialogue, the suspension of which has created a huge political vacuum which increases tension every day.

There is not much time left, stressed Papandreou; it is pressing to begin reversing the present (?situation) toward arms limitation and control and as the final goal -- the complete abolition of nuclear arms. It is worthwhile that all should exert every effort to this end.

This morning Papandreou received the heads of diplomatic missions in the GDR. After his university speech Papandreou visited a generators plant. The official talks will be continued in the afternoon. [end recording]

Resumes Talks With Honecker

LD052116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1649 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 5 Jul (ADN) -- During a trip around a lake on Thursday [5 July], Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Greek Republic, continued their talks. They dealt in detail with a number of problems raised yesterday during their exchange of views on the situation in Europe and the further development of bilateral cooperation, and discussed other questions of mutual interest. The talks, which took place in an open, friendly atmosphere, were attended by Deputy Chairman of the Council of State Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

DPA, OTHER REPORTAGE ON FISCHER IN NETHERLANDS

For DPA and other reportage on the visit to the Netherlands by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, see the Netherlands subsection of the Benelux section of the 5 July West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

STOPH RECEIVES ROMANIA'S OPREA; PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD032242 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1847 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jul (ADN) -- Consultations between Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries ended in Berlin today with the signing of a protocol.

GDR Premier Willi Stoph also received the Romanian guest today for a talk, in the course of which it was stressed that in view of the policy of confrontatation and arms buildup being pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States, the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states is of incalculable value for the safeguarding of world peace. The Soviet Union's peace initiatives are the real alternative to the militaristic course of the United States and NATO.

In assessing bilateral economic cooperation, the partners in the talk praised the purposeful work for the implementation of the measures agreed by Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu in June 1980. Good results have been achieved especially in the field of specialization and cooperation in production, in scientific and technical cooperation and in trade.

LEADERS, LEBANESE CP'S HAWI DISCUSS MIDDLE EAST

LD051843 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 5 (MTI) -- Invited by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, George Hawi, secretary-general of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, visited Hungary from July 1 to 5. He was accompanied by Joseph Abu Al, member of the Political Committee.

The secretary-general of the Lebanese fraternal party met Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. The Lebanese politician held talks with Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Gyula Horn, head of the CC's Foreign Affairs Department. George Hawi met Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, and Mrs Sebestyen, president of the National Peace Council.

In the comradely and cordial talks, held in the spirit of internationalist solidarity, the parties gave briefs on the activity of their parties, and discussed international issues with special attention to the latest developments in the Middle East and the situation in Lebanon.

They stated with concern that as a result of the policy of confrontation pursued by extreme imperialist circles and efforts for gaining supremacy, international tension has considerably increased. It was confirmed that, in the present tense international situation, the protection of peace and the prevention of the catastrophe of war is the most important task of the progressive forces. The initiatives and proposals of the socialist countries for the reduction of tension and the strengthening of international peace and security serve this target.

The parties condemned Israeli aggression, and the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territories and atrocities against the population. They took a stand for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and its membership of the community of Arab peoples. They demanded the full and unconditional withdrawal of occupation of Israeli troops as soon as possible, and supported national reconciliation in Lebanon and efforts that promote the necessary national reforms. The representatives of the HSWP highly appreciated the successes of Lebanese patriots, and gave assurances of their solidarity with the struggle of Lebanese Communists and Lebanese patriotic forces against Israeli aggression, imperialist intervention and internal reactionary forces.

The parties took a stand for the lasting and just settlement of the Middle-East crisis the indispensable condition of which is the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, and the assurance of the legal rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including the right for the establishment of an independent state. In this context, the parties supported the convocation of an international conference of all parties concerned. They held important the restoration of the unity of the Palestine Liberation Organization on an anti-imperialist basis, the strengthening the unity of the progressive force of the region and their joint action in order to counter imperialist schemes in the Middle East. The parties expressed support of the anti-imperialist struggle of Syria.

It was pointed out that immediate termination of the Iraqi-Iranian war in order to reduce the danger of external interference in the region's affairs was imperative.

The representatives of the HSWP and the Lebanese Communist Party confirmed their readiness to comprehensively develop inter-party relations and strengthen cooperation that serves the interest both of the Hungarian and Lebanese peoples.

George Hawi left Budapest Thursday. The Lebanese politician was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the HSWP CC's Foreign Affairs Department.

MEHES ADDRESSES MEETING ON RAILWAY WORKERS DAY

LD042145 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Railway Workers Day will be held for the 34th time on Sunday. On this occasion a workers' meeting was held this afternoon in the northern vehicle repair shop of the Hungarian State Railways. Endre Papp reports.

[Papp] Ferenc Koszorus, secretary general of the Railway Workers Union, greeted the people present, including Lajos Mehes, member of the party's Politburo and secretary general of the National Council of Trade Unions; Lajos Urban, minister of transportation; and Rezso Bajusz managing director of Hungarian State Railways.

Lajos Mehes greeted the workers, pensioners, and family members of Hungarian railways on behalf of the party's Central Committee and the National Council of Trade Unions. In his festive speech, he posed the question: What do we expect of the railway? It should be reliable, punctual, trouble-free in operation. It should be cheap for the passenger and the conveyor, and economical for the people's economy. The trains should be clean, railway workers should be ready to serve and polite. In fact, we expect them to rectify the mass of work piled up for others and the many delays in meeting deadlines; they should provide empty carriages for those who constantly lengthen the carriages' turnaround time. Under what conditions do the railway workers carry out their work?

The technical condition of the railway shows a mixed picture. True, there is modern technology, but substantial shortcomings have accumulated in the entire development. If it is true that the railway is similar to the country's circulation system, then it can be said that ours bears the symptoms of constriction of the vessels. We do not consider the wage and work conditions of railway workers to be favorable either. The development of the technical condition of the railway and the improvement of the living standard of the people working here are increasingly pressing government and enterprise tasks, Lajos Mehes said.

Recalling the most recent high-level CEMA meeting he established: We see the way to resolving the world economic problems and to fulfilling our own tasks not by closing in on ourselves but in the development of the mutually advantageous international division of labor, in the building of economic relations free from disadvantageous discrimination. This basic stance is in accordance with the interests of the CEMA member-countries and with the entire community.

The secretary general of the National Council of Trade Unions then said that there is much debate in our society about economic activity in the small enterprises. However, experience to date is generally favorable. Throwing doubt on the justification for supplementary activity forms cannot ensue from unfavorable individual cases. The trade unions fully support the further development of the system of economic direction. They adjust their work and operation to the new conditions, Lajos Mejes said at the workers rally held on the occasion of the 34th Railway Workers Day.

PLANINC HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, ENDS VISIT

LD051516 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jul (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, said at the end of her 3-day official and friendly visit to Poland in a statement to Yugoslav reporters that her talks with Premier Jaruzelski touched upon all the themes of cooperation between the two countries, together with a sincere and open exchange of assessments on international circumstances.

"That which is most valuable," Milka Planinc said, "is that one could talk sincerely and openly because our cooperation rests on respect for equality and independence of every country and for the differences in the internal systems as well as in the international positions of the two countries. Proceeding from this, Yugoslavia and Poland have for a long time shared common interests, above all when it is a question of the struggle for peace, the struggle to create conditions for international disarmament and to bring about possibilities for all countries, regardless of whether they are big or small, being able to participate on an equal basis in building their future. These are the points of contact on which there has been full identity from the beginning to the end of the talks. As for the international position, our countries hold different positions and there are, of course, also different assessments of and attitudes to international circumstances. But we believe that this is the right of every country and that they are objective circumstances and we therefore look for individual points where our interests are common.

"With regard to bilateral relations, most of the attention was given to the economy. Our cooperation is traditionally good and the volume of the commodity exchange is relatively high. Although in the past 3 years, the objective circumstances, the international conditions, and the situation in our countries were against the possibility of better cooperation, we nevertheless succeeded in making the growth of the commodity exchange above average in 1983 and 1984."

Milka Planinc then expressed her conviction that the talks in Warsaw contributed to cooperation being planned on long-term foundations, by proceeding from the attitude of encouraging economic organizations to develop industrial cooperation, scientific-technical cooperation, and the division of labor which would make for efficient economic activity on both sides. Milka Planinc believes that in the talks the foundations for such an orientation were established and that this will be reflected in the drafting of the medium-term plans in both countries.

In the Yugoslav-Polish talks views were exchanged on many other spheres. "The Polish comrades informed us openly about their situation, about where they stand and about the quests for and results in the sphere of socialist renewal. We also openly presented our situation as well as where the priorities of our stabilization program and the directions for extricating ourselves from the difficulties lie. It is both essential and important, in proceeding from the fact that every people and thus also every country searches for its own paths to the construction of socialism, to state that this has truly been an exchange of information in which both the difficulties in this search, as well as the contradictions which we encounter, were openly presented without any encumbrance which would make it possible to interpret this as a suggestion or as a model for one side or the other. Of course, there are different approaches and we respect these starting positions."

Speaking about her talks yesterday with Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, Milka Planinc said the talks "were not based either on protocol or formality but were very meaningful, very friendly, and marked by great efforts to promote our cooperation.

"The visit to the car factory was aimed at finding the ways and means to promote cooperation between that collective and Crvera Zastava, which have been cooperating for a long time. Right now, possibilities are being examined on how to continue this cooperation," Milka Planinc said.

Results Surveyed

LD051806 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Milka Planinc, chairman of the SFRY Government, left Poland by air today, on her way back to Belgrade, following a 3-day visit to our country. Although it was an official visit of friendship, it bore a clearly working character. The number of meetings and talks held by Milka Planinc and officials accompanying her bears witness to this. The talks confirmed the positive development of relations between our states, which are characterized by mutual respect, and provide an opportunity for a joint review of the potential for their further deepening and widening.

Economic and scientific-technological cooperation between our countries is developing well. However, we still see many reserves in this area, said Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Army general. Milka Planinc confirmed this fully, focusing attention, in particular, on specialization and cooperation which develop between our two countries in what is a traditionally positive direction.

The accords reached during the talks provide for stepping up cooperation in such concrete areas as the automotive industry, metallurgy, mining, construction industry, and electronics industry.

Following a period of relative stagnation, this year trade turnover between our countries is already showing greater momentum and will reach the value of approximately $700 million -- a record as far as contacts between the two countries are concerned.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Milka Planinc came out in favor of further development of cooperation in the areas of culture, science, and education, favoring expansion of contacts between the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and SAWPY, between the trade union and youth organizations.

Poland and Yugoslavia expressed concern over the persisting tensions and conflicts in various parts of the world, favoring an immediate removal of these hotbeds by political means and emphasizing the need to prevent new crisis situations.

This friendly and, at the same time, working visit, has served to underline that Poland and Yugoslavia are mutually attractive and needed partners for each other and that their cooperation, based on long-term and stable premises, will benefit both friendly nations.

DESIRE EXPRESSED FOR INCREASED TRADE WITH PRC

AU021851 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 30 Jun/1 Jul 84 p 7

[Lech Kantoch article: "PPR-PRC Cooperation"]

[Text] The PPR and the PRC have for years been maintaining brisk economic contacts, which have been facilitated by the complementary nature of their economies. Poland's trade with China is regulated through an agreement on trade turnover and payments on an annual scale. The turnover is balanced annually and settled through the clearing system, while its value is calculated in Swiss francs.

Poland's trade with China has increased systemmatically in recent years. This took place despite various difficulties and restrictions which it faced in 1979 when it reached its highest level -- 435 million Swiss francs (while turnover for this year is estimated at 452 million Swiss francs). The only temporary halt in turnover took place in 1980 when the Chinese authorities made large cuts in their overdeveloped investments front. However, these cuts also affected all China's economic partners.

The increase of trade between Poland and China depends on the economic development of both countries and both sides are looking for suitable advantages for themselves in this development. For Poland, this means developing relations with a country that enjoys international recognition for the quality of its products and the punctuality of its deliveries. China can, on the other hand, find many contracting parties in Poland who can participate in the country's widely developed modernization program.

Despite the fact that bilateral trade still has not reached its full potential and goes on at a relatively low level -- last year it amounted to over 460 million Swiss francs -- the trade which has been engaged in until now has an important role to play in the economies of both countries. This is because it concerns areas that both sides attach much importance to, both from the point of view of both countries' current as well as long-term needs.

From China we import production materials, raw materials, market goods, and agricultural-food products. The items in the last group are of particular importance, that is -- tea, rice, meat, oleiferous seeds, and spices. We also import tungsten, iron ore, antimory, mercury, various raw materials for pharmaceutical production, as well as leather raw materials and pork intestines. From China we buy raw materials, cotton textiles and silks, knitted goods, and textile-rubber footwear, and so on.

In exchange, we sell steel goods, chemical raw materials, mining and textile machines and equipment, lathes, passenger cars (the Polonez and Fiat models), spare parts, and other industrial goods. This imports and exports structure is as beneficial to us as it is to our Chinese partner.

In 1982, China gave Poland a 10-year period of interest-free credit in which to pay for 50,000 tons of boneless pork from the PRC -- this was on its own initiative and was done for the first time. These deliveries were continued in 1983, and this year we are also importing 10,000 tons of pork from the PRC, but this repayment will be settled in 5 years time.

Relations between our countries are not limited to trade as we are developing economic relations in various areas. Some enjoy a good continuity that spans many long years, while others have recently been embarked on, and there are, moreover, many possibilities to develop this cooperation. China's interest in cooperating with the Polish mining and motor car industry is well-known. These are just the main areas for possible cooperation, and the constant growth of turnover as well as our exceeding the 1 billion Swiss francs level in the next few years seems realistic.

REASONS FOR SCHAFF'S EXPULSION FROM PZPR

AU051113 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jul 84 p 3

[Article signed "(R)": "Party Statutes Are Binding on Every Party Member"]

[Text] The Central Party Control Commission decided on 27 June to expel [wydalic] Adam Schaff from the PZPR because his conduct and publicized views had violated the party statutes to an extent that makes his membership of the PZPR impossible.

This decision was made after a comprehensive evaluation of A. Schaff's ideological posture in recent times and of the political effects of his statements, which undermined the implementation of the program line mapped out by the ninth party congress. A Schaff's writings in 1982-84 have questioned many essential aspects of Marxism-Leninism followed by the PZPR.

Evaluating the effects of A. Schaff's conduct, the Central Party Control Commission took into consideration the fact that, as an old PZPR member and an activist of the PZPR's ideological platform, Adam Schaff was no doubt aware that the views he presented in his book "The Communist Movement at a Crossroads," which was published in Vienna 2 years ago, are in conflict with the PZPR's programmatic aims. A number of his statements writeen later, including those published in a series of editions of the so-called "Polish Lesson," which also appeared in Austria, were of a similar nature.

Pretending that he wanted to defend Karl Marx's theoretical ideas, A. Schaff used those publications to put forward assertions that distorted the character and historical experience of socialist construction in Poland and other socialist countries. His assertions were also directed against the principles of democratic centralism, which are binding on the party. The position he took up in those publications met with resolute criticism on the part of many Marxists who represent the social sciences and who pointed not only to the substantive errors of A. Schaff's various theses, but also to his arbitrariness in interpreting Marxist-Leninist science.

There is no doubt that scientific discussions will continue their principled and essential evaluation of A. Schaff's views. However, because of their evaluations and conclusions and of their political echo, the aforementioned publications have made it necessary to devote primary attention to the issue of the compatibility of A. Schaff's views with the PZPR statutory norms, which are binding on all party members without any exception whatever.

The PZPR statutes give extensive rights to party members, including the right to present and defend their views at the party forum. "A party member must not be victimized and brought to account by the party for making critical statements at the party forum," the statutes state. However, they also stress that the fact that the party member is able to present and defend his views must not relieve him of the duty to implement the resolutions democratically adopted by the majority. A. Schaff's activities were in obvious conflict with those provisions of the statutes.

A. Schaff also violated item 19 of the party statutes. This item guarantees every party member's right to engage in free discussions of criticism at the party forum, except that these discussions must not be exploited"...for purposes that are in conflict with the party's ideology and policy and its political and organizational unity."

We should bear in mind that, if he thought it useful to represent his views on the ideological and political issues of key importance for the party, A. Schaff could have done it in the many ways provided for by the party statutes and party practice. He could have presented his concepts to the ninth party congress, to the commission charged with formulating the reasons for our crises, to the National Conference of PZPR Delegates, or to the Central Committee. He could have done it during the discussion of the ideopolitical declaration "What we are fighting for, where we are heading," which continued in the party for many months. However, A. Schaff has never taken advantage of all those opportunities, but has elected to publish his concepts primarily in Western publications, which have produced an obvious echo and results, because it is no secret that the theses A. Schaff has presented in his publications in 1982-84 have become a starting point for propagnada actions seeking to discredit our party. Anticommunist propaganda continues to exploit those theses to justify its attacks against Marxism-Leninism and the socialist countries' internal and foreign policy.

Also the fact that a scientist who is a member of the PZPR has proclaimed such views is no doubt a reason for the ideological disorientation of a segment of our party members.

Taking all that into consideration, realizing the harmfulness of the ideopolitical echo of A. Schaff's most recent publications for the party, and making allowances for A. Schaff's long party membership and militant party activities in certain periods, the Central Party Control Commission decided to have cautionary talks with him before taking any party sanctions against him. During such a talk in November 1983 Schaff was told that many of his views and conclusions were in conflict with the programmatic line of the ninth party congress and Central Committee plenum resolutions. It was also stressed that the way in which such views were propagated is against statutory norms.

Despite those cautions, in the first issue this year of the Austrian periodical EUROPAEISCHE RUNDSCHAU A. Schaff published the third part of his so-called "Polish Lesson," in which he actually stuck to all the basic theses of his previous statements. He even formulated a number of other accusations against our party's policy, including its activities to implement the ninth congress line of agreement, struggle, and socialist reforms.

The interview A. Schaff gave to NEWSWEEK on 30 April 1984 is an especially glaring example of A. Schaff's stubborn advocacy of theses that cannot be reconciled with our party's line adopted by the ninth party congress. In this interview A. Schaff presented a distorted state of the party and even encouraged the United States to interfere in our country's domestic affairs, telling it which Poles to support and which to fight.

It should be particularly stressed that A. Schaff is proclaiming his views at a time when the party is undergoing the processes of profound revaluation aimed at regenerating the party, at intensifying its ties with the workers class and the working people, and at improving its leading and guiding role among the people and in the state, when a gradual increase in the militancy of party cells and members is taking place, and when the ideological and political consolidation of party ranks is in progress.

Guided by the ninth congress resolution, the party continues by its actions to constantly reaffirm its desire to promote people's extensive discussions and exchanges of views on the current sociopolitical and economic problems. The party expects that these extensive public discussions will also generate the initiative and intellectual contribution of the scientific communities. The party recognizes the importance of the dialogue between the Marxists and representatives of other philosophies -- a dialogue continued on the basis of our state's socialist interests. However, this must not signify that we can agree that a PZPR member proclaims the views that attack the party and its unity.

From this viewpoint A. Schaff's most recent statements have to be classifed as harmful.

Taking into account that A. Schaff's theses have been a political credo of a PZPR member who, it should be stressed, has proclaimed evaluations and conclusions to the ideological and political detriment of the party, and not merely views expressed during a scientific discussion, the Central Party Control Commission made the decisions in question.

CEAUSESCU CABLES PCI'S NATTA ON ELECTION

AU030817 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Jun 84 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Alessandro Natta, PCI secretary general:

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee and on my own behalf, I convey to you, on the occasion of your election as PCI secretary general, warm greetings and best wishes for fulfilling the high responsibility that has been entrusted to you. I wholeheartedly wish you and the PCI full successes in fulfilling the party program devoted to defending the fundamental interests of the Italian working people, to achieving deepgoing changes in society, and in the struggle to halt the arms race, for peace, disarmament, and international cooperation.

I express my belief that the relations of close friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the RCP and PCI will further develop and deepen in keeping with the interest of the Romanian and Italian peoples, the cause of peace, security and national independence, as well as cooperation and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO CENTRAL COUNTIES

Speech at Sibiu Mass Rally

AU041311 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0838 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, at mass rally in Sibiu City -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends,

I would like to extend warm greetings and best wishes to you and all inhabitants of Sibiu Municipality and County, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and myself personally. [cheers, chants]

We are at present paying a working visit to Sibiu County. We visited several enterprises and towns. Generally speaking, we have gained good impressions from our visit and were pleased with the activity of the working people in Sibiu Municipality and County in fulfilling the 1984 plan.

We were pleased to note in the enterprises visited that all working collectives and party managements were concerned with continuously raising the qualitative and technical level of production, improving overall activities, and with increasing labor productivity and economic efficiency, so that each unit can optimally utilize its available modern technical base. For these achievements noted in all visited units and for the overall achievements attained by the Sibiu working people, I would like to warmly congratulate all working collectives I visited these days and all working people of the county and to wish them ever greater successes in their entire activity. [cheers, chants]

Six months of this year have already passed. Generally speaking, the industrial production attained nationwide is some five percent higher than that of the same period last year. Good results were attained in all fields of activity. In spite of all this, we must openly say that much is still left to be done in order to commendably fulfill this year's plan, both nationwide and in Sibiu County.

Although I have gained good impressions from my visit to your enterprises, your county has a certain arrear in overall production for the first 6 months of this year. This lag is not too big and can be easily recovered by ensuring an overfulfillment of the overall yearly plan. I would like to ask the party organizations, the working people's councils, and all working people in Sibiu to work firmly to commendably implement the 1984 plan, so as to meet the 40th anniversary of revolution for social and natonal liberation with great results in all fields of activity. As a matter of fact, the collectives I visited during my tour of your county pledged themselves to work so as to recover their arrears and I am convinced that all Sibiu working collectives will fulfill their pledges. [cheers, chants]

The RCP Central Committee plenum, the meeting of the Supreme Socioeconomic Development Council, and the meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] examined in detail the problems connected with the commendable fulfillment of the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, which will ensure the overall implementation of decisions adopted by the 12th congress and the national conference of the party, will raise our fatherland onto a higher stage of socioeconomic development, and will also implement the decisions to further increase the people's material and intellectual well-being, the supreme goal of our party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are successfully building in Romania. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, the aforementioned plenum and meetings adopted development guidelines up to 1990 and, in certain fields, up to the year 2,000. I do not wish to dwell upon these guidelines in detail now, but the fulfillment of these tasks for Romania's future development will ensure the implementation of the party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advancing toward communism. We have a wonderful program which will ensure that Socialist Romania becomes ever more powerful and flourishing, that our people's life becomes ever more dignified and better, and that Romania occupies a dignified place among the independent nations of the world. [cheers, chants]

Within the context of tasks for the current 5-year plan and for later, very important tasks devolve upon Sibiu County. As a result of distributing the forces of production throughout the country, a powerful industry was developed in Sibiu County as well as in all our fatherland's counties during the years of socialist construction. In many respects, this newly created industry can match the qualitative and technical level of similar industries at the world level. Indeed, Sibiu is turning out many products of a high qualitative and technical level. We have many production capacities. I noted many positive results, as I have already said. However, we must admit that we can achieve much more.

Therefore, both in Sibiu as well as in the rest of the conntry, we should better utilize this modern technical-material base that we created in the years of socialist construction, so as to further expand overall production, increase labor productivity, and raise the qualitative and technical level of production. We should always concern ourselves with improving our products, so that they can compete at the world level with the best similar products. As we have established at the party national conference, we should work so that some of our products are among the top in the world, since only thus can we prove the force and capacity of our workers class and people and continuously increase the material force of our socialist society. [cheers, chants]

During my visit to your country I also became acquainted with certain aspects of your agricultural activities. I met with cooperative workers and working people in agriculture during an animal-breeding exhibition. My impressions are good. Sibiu County has good possibilities for attaining a substantial agricultural output, particularly in the livestock field. Indeed, the county has recorded an annual increase in agricultural production.

However, I must openly state that, in view of the county's potential, we cannot be fully satisfied with the progress made thus far. Compared with the possibilities existing here for developing livestock and animal production, we cannot be fully satisfied with the results to date. You have made progress, but the opportunities are greater; therefore, you should do everything to ensure that Sibiu County attains better agricultural results and fulfills the provisions of the 5-year plan and of the self-supply program. I believe that the results attained thus far and the county's potential guarantee that everything will be done to raise Sibiu County's agricultural production onto higher levels during the current 5-year plan, so that by 1990 your county is among the front-ranking agricultural counties of Romania, particularly in animal-breeding. I congratulate the peasants and cooperative workers and I wish them every better results. [cheers, chants]

We should intensify efforts to better organize work in all sectors and to ensure the better functioning of the system of our workers and revolutionary democratic bodies, so as to guarantee the active participation of all working people's collectives in adopting and implementing the best decisions and programs for the improvement of overall activities and for our fatherland's development. Our revolutionary workers' democracy is a very important element of our fatherland's steady march forward toward socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

We must further improve the educational system and the activity of molding the young generations for work and life, so that our youth become good builders of socialism and communism. We must always concern ourselves with raising the professional and technical training of all working people. We must never forget that our modern machines and the requirement for highly technical products demand an ever better scientific-technical training. Only thus can the Romanian socialist builders produce ever better machines and results in socialist construction. [cheers, chants]

We must intensify the political-educational work of raising the revolutionary awareness of the people, and of molding the new man, conscious builder of his new, free, and independent life. One of the requirements of the socialist democracy and socialist construction is the conscious united work of all the people, regardless of nationality -- people that are masters of their riches and destiny -- to shape a new life, under the RCP leadership, in accordance with their wishes. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, our party and state give priority to unswervingly implementing the program of building socialism and communism in Romania. We are well aware of the fact that the results attained by us, as well as by all socialist countries, make a most important contribution to strengthening the force and prestige of socialism and promoting the struggle for internatonal cooperation and peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, we are carrying out an intensive international activity to make a contribution to halting the dangerous course of events toward a nuclear catastrophe. An unprecedented tension has been reached in international life. The arms race has intensified. The United States has proceeded in deploying intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, and consequently, the USSR has begun implementing its countermeasures. All this has created a very dangerous situation for peace in Europe and throughout the world.

That is why the key problem of the present age is to halt the dangerous course of events, bring about an end to the arms race, primarily nuclear, and proceed to disarmament, including nuclear disarmament. In this respect, it is necessary to bring about the withdrawal of intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe and of all nuclear weapons.

The United States should halt the deployment of its missiles and the USSR should halt the implementation of its nuclear countermeasures. Negotiations should be resumed between the United States and the Soviet Union with a view to attaining an agreement on eliminating intermediate-range missiles and all nuclear weapons from Europe. This is a vital problem for all peoples and we must do everything to attain this. [cheers, chants]

We believe that the European peoples have a very responsible role to play in this respect and must forcefully act to participate in reaching agreements on eliminating nuclear missiles and attaining overalldisarmament. We believe that all governments and politicians should give priority to the interests of their peoples, of the European peoples, and the cause of peace; hence, they should responsibly work toward this goal. Nothing can justify the serious situation created in the world. Everybody knows that nuclear weapons can destroy all of civilization and the existence of life itself on our planet. There can be no justification for further pursuance of the policy of nuclear armaments. On the contrary, the interests of each people, peace, civilization, and life on our planet require that everything be done to renounce nuclear weapons.

The Romanian people are firmly determined to spare no efforts, along with other peoples, to ensure peace and the triumph of reason and to defend the supreme right of peoples to existence, freedom, life, and peace. [cheers, chants]

We firmly advocate and work in close solidarity with the developing countries to eliminate underdevelopment and build a new world economic order. It is high time to begin substantial negotiations between rich and poor countries in order to find ways and means to grant effective assistance to developing countries whose sad situation is particularly due to the imperialist and colonialist policy. That is why the question of aiding the developing countries is not a philanthropical one, but rather an obligation of those who have oppressed other peoples to come to their aid. As a matter of fact, the elimination of underdevelopment and the creation of a new world economic order is an objective requirement of the stability and economic development of the entire world. The developed countries themselves must realize that their duture progress can only be ensured by taking real steps to eliminate underdevelopment and establish new economic relations based on equality and mutual advantage. It is also necessary to find a global solution to the foreign debt of developing countries; such a solution should lead to cancelling the debts of an important group of poorer countries, and to substantially reducing the interest rates and granting new loans for the socioeconomic development of developing countries. Without a new and democratic resolution of the complex economic problems, one cannot create conditions for further action to overcome the economic crisis and for establishing relations of broad cooperation between all states, regardless of social system.

We firmly speak out for developing cooperation with all states, regardless of social system. We base our cooperation on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for sovereignty and independence, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and nonuse of force and the threat of force in relations between states. [cheers, chants]

Romania speaks out for halting all military conflicts between states and resolving all contentious problems solely through negotiations. In this spirit, we advocate a peaceful resolution of the Middle East problems and the creation of an independent Palestinian state; we also speak out for ending the Iran-Iraq war and other international conflicts. Everything possible should be done to renounce the military path in resolving various problems, and to resort to negotiations, as only this is in accordance with the interests of all peoples and peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

Although the international situation is very complex and serious, we are firmly convinced that the socialist countries, the developing and nonaligned states, all anti-imperialist and progressive forces, and all peoples wishing to live in peace and freedom, by taking united action, can change the dangerous course of the international situation, resume the policy of detente, halt the arms race, and ensure the triumph of peace and cooperation throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

As far as we are concerned, Romania will spare no effort and will continue to forcefully work to attain these vital goals of all mankind. We will strengthen cooperation with all states and peoples desiring independence, a better and dignified life, and freedom. We are convinced that the victory will belong to the peoples, since they are the highest force for mankind's development. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion, I would like to again stress that we have gained good impressions from our working visit to Sibiu and from the meetings with working collectives and the people in the towns we visited and the Sibiu Municipality. I would like to thank all working people and residents I met today for the warm reception and hospitality extended to us. We consider this as an expression of the unity of all working people, regardless of nationality, around the party and an expression of their determination to unflinchingly implement the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state. [cheers, chants]

As you well know, all counties are competing for the first place and other frontranking places for this year and for the entire 5-year plan. I would like to urge the working people in Sibiu County and Municipality to do everything to occupy a frontranking place in this competition. I would be quite happy if you were to win first place. [cheers, chants]

I wish you, dear comrades, ever greater successes in your activity, much health, and happiness. [prolonged cheers, chants]

Arrives in Alba County

AU041817 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/7/1984 -- Continuing his working visit to counties located in the centre of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of the Republic, and Elena Ceausescu arrived in Alba County, on July 4 in the afternoon.

Just like during the visit paid to Sibiu County, the working people in that region were glad to meet again and confer with the RCP and Romanian state leader on the activity they are carrying through in enterprises, building-sites and fields and received him with feelings of high esteem and appreciation.

The first unit visited in Alba County was the mechanical enterprise in Cugir, where highly complex machine-tools and fine mechanics parts are manufactured. Together with representatives of the enterprise, President Nicolae Ceausescu analyzed the work for the fulfillment of the tasks set for the ongoing year and for 1985. A similar analysis was made at the woodwork combine in Sebes and the metallurgical enterprise in Aiud, outstanding units of the economy of the county, which provide high tech products for the national economy and for export.

During the visit, Nicolae Ceausescu assessed the results scored in the first half of 1984 in the respective units, recommending that experts and executives should focus their concerns on the commissioning of the planned units, should act more firmly to turn to better acount internal raw and subsidiary materials, so as to substantially cut imports, diversify the spectrum of sorts, [as received] improve the technico-functional standards of products and meet export obligations on time.

President Nicolae Ceausescu also visited the wheat and maize fields and the animal-rearing sectors of the cooperative producer farm and state farm enterprise of Lancram Commune. Learning of the steps taken to increase the productive potential of the land, he urged the farmers, all those who work in the fields of the county to make a greater contribution to the implementation of the programme of self-supply, through a continuous growth of the vegetable production and of the animal production in particular, a sector boasting long-standing traditions in this zone of the country where conditions for animal breeding are of the best.

In the evening, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu arrived in Alba Iulia, seat of Alba County. The working visit in this county continues on July 5.

Dialogue With Experts, Workers

AU050703 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0623 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/7/1984 -- RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu continue this morning the working visit they started paying to Alba County on Wednesday.

Early this morning, the RCP and Romanian state leader conducted a working dialogue with experts, managerial staff and workers of the "Portelanu" ceramics enterprise of Alba Iulia. A civic rally is to be held in Alba Iulia at noon.

Speech at Alba Iulia Rally

AU050936 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0825 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 5 July mass rally in Alba Iulia occasioned by his visit to Alba County -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: I want to convey to you, to all the inhabitants of Alba Iulia municipality and of Alba County, warm, revolutionary greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and government, and on my own behalf. [applause, cheers]

We have come to Alba County on a working visit. We have visited several enterprises and one agricultural visit. At the enterprises we visited we saw with satisfaction that the plan for the first 6 months of this year is being successfully fulfilled. In point of fact, the entire county has exceeded the plan provisions for these 6 months; this shows that the working people of Alba are resolutely fulfilling this year's plan and that they have all the requirements to considerably overfulfill the plan by the end of the year. That is why, from this great mass rally, I want to convey to all the collectives of working people I visited and to all the working people of the county warm congratulations for the results obtained and wishes for ever greater successes in implementing this year's and the entire 5-year plan tasks. [cheers, applause]

Like other countries in our country, Alba County has markedly developed in consequence of the resolute implementation of the party policy of distributing the production forces throughout the country and of intensively developing all the areas of the country. The achievements attained in Alba -- as in other counties -- demonstrate the correctness of our party policy and the fact that, pursuing the goal of building socialism and communism, our party ensured the intensive development of the production forces, industry, agriculture, and other sectors of activity, in the belief that that is the only way to fulfill our people's wonderful aspirations and to permit them to live in a world in which oppression and exploitation have disappeared forever and in which the people are fully masters of their destinies and are freely building their own socialist and communist future. [applause, chants]

In order to achieve such great development we had to make consistent efforts and to invest considerable funds. Billions and billions of lei were invested in the enterprises I visited and in other enterprises in the county; we have imported many machines and installations, and thus we now have enterprises with sophisticated equipment. The level of technical qualification of the workers, technicians, and engineers has been raised. Thus, we nave a sound technical and, in particular, human potential to optimally fulfill the plan provisions for this year and for the coming year.

I must tell you, comrades, that my impressions from this visit are positive; however, I also noted that all the enterprises I visited still have a great untapped potential. Through a better labor organization and through a better utilization of the machinery, equipment and manpower you can obtain a far larger production than is now the case. The party organizations, beginning with the county party committee, must resolutely take measures so that the existing production facilities can be utilized to maximum capacity. We must improve the quality of the entire production and must increase labor productivity, economic efficiency, and profitability, and thus increase the contribution of the Alba working people to the general development of our fatherland and to the implementation of the party program on raising the people's material and cultural well-being -- the supreme goal of the party policy and the essence of the socialist society that we are building. [applause, chants]

We also gained a positive impression from our visit to the agricultural production cooperative and to the exhibition we viewed. Indeed, important progress has been recorded in agriculture, too. However, there are still great untapped resources; in agriculture, too, all working people and the entire peasantry must work more resolutely to obtain larger crops and in particular to more markedly develop the livestock sector -- I am referring especially to cattle and sheep, for which Alba County has very favorable conditions and can raise far larger herds and flocks. Thus, the agricultural sector of Alba County, like that of the entire country, can make a more important contribution to the general development of our fatherland and to the implementation of the self-supply program.

I want to convey congratulations to the peasantry of Alba County for the results they have obtained so far, and to wish them even better results so that in agriculture, too, Alba County can become one of the counties with the largest production. [cheers, chants]

The party Central Committee plenum and the other meetings of our bodies of socialist democracy have recently adopted important decisions concerning the 1985 plan and the implementation of the decisions of the 12th congress and of the national conference concerning the conclusion of the current 5-year plan. That will ensure that our people will cover another important stage in the implementation of the party program and in raising Romania to higher peaks of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and the people"]

Similarly, we have adopted important decisions concerning Romania's socioeconomic development in the 1986-90 period and up to the year 2000. The provisions of the programs we have adopted ensure the implementation of the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's resolute advance toward mankind's and our people's golden dream: a classless society, a communist society. [applause, cheers]

It is now of decisive importance that we resolutely begin implementing these decisions and programs of development. The working people of Alba, too, have important tasks. All party organizations, managerial councils of the working people, general meetings, and all working people -- as owners, producers, and consumers -- must work to optimally fulfill all the objectives and indexes of the development plan. I will not now go into detail as you are familiar with the programs. However, I want to stress in passing the problem of labor productivity, of reducing material expenditures, and of more markedly developing resources of energy and raw materials.

Alba has been given important tasks concerning the development of raw materials resources and reduction of consumption in all sectors, with a view to ensuring a sounder basis for implementing our fatherland's development programs. We must carry out exports in good conditions and must meet all requirements concerning our participation in international economic cooperation with socialist and other countries in the world, since this is the only way to secure conditions for the continuous development of our fatherland and for raising the people's living standard. [applause, cheers]

At the same time, further efforts must be made to ensure good professional training and to improve the professional and technical level of all working people. The modern machines we have and the manufacture of sophisticated machines and installations that can compete with the best in the world require working people with advanced professional and technical skills; it requires production discipline and complete order.

We must continuously raise the general level of knowledge of the working people and of all our inhabitants. We must intensify political-educational actions to shape the new man, the conscious builder of socialism and communism. We must never forget, dear comrades and friends, that only by mastering the most progressive achievements in all areas and by continuously improving our political-ideological training can we optimally fulfill our task, which is to build communism in our country and to consciously contribute to mapping out and implementing all domestic and foreign policies. Only thus will the people be in a position to actively participate in fulfilling the party program and to avail themselves of the wonderful democratic conditions created for their participation in the leadership of the state in all areas. [applause, cheers, chants of "Ceausescu -- RCP"]

Today I also visited the Unification High School of Alba Iulia. I would like to recall in brief the fact that Alba Iulia played an important role in the history of our country, at decisive moments of our history. I will recall the unification of Ardeal with the fatherland and the establishment of the united national state in 1918 -- an event of a decisive historical importance for our nation. [applause, cheers]

To reach the years of socialist construction, our people had to travel along a difficult and long road of struggle and sacrifice. Alba Iulia experienced one of those events and I would like to mention only the fact that 200 years ago the great peasant uprising took place in these parts, as did the national uprisings of Horia, Closca, and Crisan which demonstrated the force and determination of the peasants' struggle against the domination of the serfs [Ceausescu corrects himself] against the domination of the Hungarian counts and they demonstrated the unity of the serfs in their struggle for national independence. [cheers, chants]

They and so many others sacrificed their lives [words indistinct] however, the ideals of social and national justice could never be smothered in blood by any kind of wheels in the world. The wheel of history has always advanced and the triumph of social and national freedom has required great sacrifices and that is why we have always honored our predecessors who even sacrificed their lives for our people's development and for the formation of the Romanian nation. [cheers, chants]

Proceeding in conformity with the laws of historic development, our Communist Party struggled resolutely against all injustice, social and national, and it carried out the revolution for social and national liberation, and then the revolution for building the socialist society by erecting real industrial and agricultural monuments, more and more monuments of culture and science, thus demonstrating that people who have become masters of their destiny are able to achieve, in a relatively short historic period, everything that their predecessors dreamed about so as to ensure a dignified, free, and independent life for all the people. [cheers, chants]

How can we honor our predecessors, both our earlier ones and more recent ones, the fighters for national independence, for social progress, the democrats, the Communists, and all those who gave their lives so that our people will be free? We can honor them by acting with greater determination to implement the party program and to ensure the triumph of communism on Romanian soil and the independence and sovereignty of our people. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and frineds, concerning ourselves with implementing our country's development program, we also act with great determination to develop international cooperation with all countries in the world, irrespective of social system. We are aware that in order to implement the wonderful programs we have proposed, both we and the other peoples need peace; we need peace and therefore we do all we can to contribute to the victory of peace and cooperation among all peoples in the world. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu -- peace"]

True, the international situation has particularly worsened in the past year. The arms race has intensified, especially the nuclear arms race. At the end of last year, U.S. intermediate-range missiles were deployed in certain West European countries and as a consequence the Soviet Union took nuclear countermeasures. The grave situation that has thus emerged has led to the increased danger of a new world war which, under the current circumstances, would turn into a nuclear war. Such a war in which nuclear weapons would be used, would lead to the destruction of our civilization and to the destruction of the very conditions for the existence of life on our planet. That is why the basic problem of our times is to do all we can to proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to defend the supreme right of peoples to freedom, to life, and to peace. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu -- peace"]

We believe that is it necessary to bear all this in mind and to halt the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe and the implementation of the countermeasures by the Soviet Union and to bring about the resumption of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States in order to achieve an appropriate agreement with a view to eliminating intermediate-range missiles from Europe and any kind of nuclear weapons. This is in the interests of all European peoples and of all mankind. We must do all we can to achieve this vital requirement of the peoples. [cheers, chants]

Romania firmly advocates the holding of the Stockholm meeting under most favorable conditions, a meeting that is devoted to security and disarmament in Europe. We act to strengthen cooperation in the Balkans and to turn them into an area without nuclear weapons and without foreign military bases. We also advocate the creation of such zones in Europe and in other parts of the world.

It is necessary for the European countries to assume greater responsibility and to act with greater determination to safeguard Europe from atomic-nuclear destruction. We believe that, disregarding social differences, the European countries should strengthen their cooperation and achieve a strong unity that will ensure each nation a free and independent development as it desires. [cheers, chants]

We firmly advocate the cessation of all military conflicts and the solution of all disputes between countries by negotiations alone. At the same time, Romania, as a socialist developing country, is acting to strengthen its solidarity and cooperation with the developing countries to achieve a new international economic order and to solve the problem of underdevelopment in a new way, so as to ensure the necessary conditions for the more rapid development of the countries that are lagging behind.

We believe that through joint actions, the developing countries will be able to make the rich countries take into consideration the need for understanding and real assistance for the developing countries. Only on the basis of real progress will the necessary conditions for surmounting the economic crisis, for achieving stability in the world economy, progress for each nation, and a better and more just world on our planet be ensured.

Although the international situation is very serious, we are convinced that the progressive forces within which the socialist countries are playing an important role, and that close cooperation with the developing countries, with the nonaligned countries, and with all peoples who desire peace, freedom, and independence, and cooperation with the realistic forces everywhere can halt the dangerous trend of events, bring about the resumption of the policy of detente and cooperation, and ensure the achievement of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and peace on earth. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu -- peace"]

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion once again I would like to mention that we have gathered positive impressions about what we have seen in Alba County and about the work performed by the Communists and by all the working people, irrespective of nationality; we have positive impressions about the activity carried out by the socialist democracy bodies. I would like to express thanks to all the working people who have welcomed us with warm feelings which I view as an expression of the determination by all working people and by all residents in Alba, and in fact by all our people, to resolutely implement the domestic and foreign policy promoted by our party, a policy that is fully in keeping with the vital aspirations of all our nation. [cheers, chants]

You have achieved positive results in the first 6 months. Therefore, I would like to wish you success in concluding the year with such successes that you will be able to compete for a front-ranking place in the competition between counties and, if possible, for the first place. I wish you increasingly greater successes in this respect. [cheers, chants] I wish you greater and greater successes in all your activity, and I wish you much good health and great happiness. [cheers, chants]

Returns to Bucharest

AU051845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/7/1984 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu returned to Bucharest, on July 5 in the afternoon, after the three-day working visits paid to Sibiu and Alba counties. Upon arrival, at the Otopeni Airport, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were greeted by other members of the party and state leadership of Romania.

PLANINC RETURNS TO ZAGREB AFTER WARSAW VISIT

LD051807 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1652 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Zagreb, July 5 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc returned to Zagreb this afternoon (Thursday) after a three-day official and friendly visit to Poland. The visit took place on the invitation of the Polish Government and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The two government delegations held a plenary session today, the last day of the visit. In Warsaw, Milka Planinc and Wojciech Jaruzelski had exhaustive talks on questions of interest to both sides. The Yugoslav premier was also received by President of the Polish Council of State Henryk Jablonski.

RETAIL PRICES SHOW SHARP INCREASE IN JUNE

LD051352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0850 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Federal Institute for Statistics announced today that retail prices rose by 6.3 percent in June compared with May. This is the highest monthly increase in prices to be recorded this year. The total increase in prices in the first half-year amounts to 16.6 percent. Retail prices in June this year were higher by 56.7 percent than in June 1983. This latest figure is the most alarming of all because it shows that after decreasing for 4 months the annual rate of inflation is rising again.

The highest increases in June were for alcoholic beverages -- 14.8 percent. The prices of beer rose by 17.9 percent, wine 17.7 percent, grape brandy 9.7 percent and highly distilled brandy 4.6 percent. The people 's standard of living, however, was more adversely affected by other price rises. For instance, agricultural produce rose on average by 3 percent. The highest price increases were: fresh fruit, 15.2 percent; chicken's eggs, 13.6 percent; fresh fish, 4.5 percent; and honey, 3.9 percent. Industrial food products rose in June by 2.3 percent compared with May. Processed vegetables went up 10.3 percent, processed fruit 4.2 percent, biscuits 2.9 percent and processed meat 2.4 percent.

The increase in the prices of industrial products excluding food was also exceptionally high in June -- 7.9 percent. Sulfate rose 55.6 percent, liquid fuel and lubricants 21 percent, equipment for schools and newspapers 13.1 percent, furniture 10.5 percent, electrical household appliances 9.4 percent, crockery 8.7 percent, cotton fabrics 7.2 percent. The price of services rose 4.6 percent, due to the high increase in the prices of communal services by 11.8 percent. Transportation postal and telegraphic services rose 4.6 percent, trade services 4.1 percent, rents 1.5 percent, and cultural services 0.2 percent. If it was possible to claim after the May report by the statisticians that prices had not exploded after they were unfrozen, this claim is now not at all possible.

RISE IN EMPLOYMENT, NO DROP IN UNEMPLOYMENT

LD051623 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 5 Jul (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the Federal Executive Council [FEC], with Janez Zemljaric in the chair, adopted the approach to the state and current problems of employment in the light of implementing the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. It was noted that despite the difficult conditions of economic activity, there was an increase in employment and that in the past 2 years the number of newly employed in the social sector had increased by about 500,000.

The FEC points out that despite the attained increase in employment, there has been no decrease yet in the number of persons seeking employment. The unemployment problem is becoming even more acute by the fact that the number of young, professionally trained people looking for jobs is growing.

By proceeding from these assessments, the FEC believes that in order to increase employment, all organizations of associated labor should compile specific programs for the introduction of several shifts and on the possibility of placing their machines and equipment not used enough at the disposal of other organizations and unemployed persons.

The FEC established the proposal of the social agreement on the promotion of fishing, which will serve as the basis on which the attitudes of the republics and provinces and of other signatories of this document will be coordinated. The council's assessment was that this economic activity lagged explicitly in its development though favorable natural conditions existed for notably higher production and catch of both freshwater and sea fish and of other products of the fishing industry. Bearing this in mind, it is proposed that the entire production and fish catch be increased to 100,000 tons in 1985 -- that is, at an annual rate of increase of 12.6 percent -- and that it should reach 175,000 tons by 1990.

BOMBING OF MEMORIAL GROVE NEAR SPLIT DENOUNCED

LD051649 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Split, 5 Jul (TANJUG) -- On 3 July the memorial at the sports and recreational center at Brda, afforested by Pioneers, young people, working people, and citizens of this local community by planting 88 trees for Comrade Tito in 1981, was damaged by explosives. The planting of these explosives represents a perfidious attempt by the enemy to make his presence felt by means and methods peculiar to him -- this was the assessment of this afternoon's session of the presidium of the municipal conference of the Split SAWP, which discussed the report on this unprecedented aggressive act.

This dirty work, carried out secretly at night on the edge of the city outskirts, has caused, as the statement of the session says, deep indignation and revulsion of the working people and citizens of freedom-loving Split. This city of glorious revolutionary traditions cannot recall a more impudent act for wounding its most sacred feelings, particularly since this hostile act represents an onslaught on Comrade Tito's memory and the Veterans' Day observance.

In expressing the conviction of all citizens that the efforts of organs in searching for the perpetrators of this crime will yield fruit, the presidium of the municipal conference of Split SAWP stressed in particular that the working people and citizens are not unaware of enemy plans, including such methods of onslaught on the self-managing socialist system. This ugly event therefore represents a warning to all the structures of social self-protection in the municipality to continue, by relying broadly on the working people and citizens, with intensified vigilance and activity to implement the tasks set in this context in the sociopolitical community.

The presidium was also informed of the indignant reactions by working people and citizens, in particular in the Brda local community where the sociopolitical organizations, responding to citizens' demands, have immediately developed a broad sociopolitical action to look into this event and are condemning this gross enemy act.

PRESIDENCY ON ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL SYSTEM

LD052117 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1641 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jul (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. The session discussed the information submitted by the Federal Social Council for Questions Relating to the Social Order about the implementation of joint interests and promotion of the political system of socialist self-management with special reference to the role and tasks of the SFRY Presidency. The already undertaken as well as future activities in this field of social activity were approved by those present.

It was stressed that the critical analysis of the functioning of our political system should still proceed from constitutional principles and stances embodied in the program documents of the LCY and our society. Special emphasis was laid on the importance of and necessity for further efforts to develop those relations between federation organs, particularly the SFRY Assembly, SFRY Presidency, Federal Executive Council, and Federal Administration organs, which are determined by the SFRY Constitution and which enable these organs to perform their constitutional functions in a successful, independent, and responsible way.

Following the discussion about its work to date on transforming the Federal Administration, the SFRY Presidency concluded that this process should be speeded up so as to enhance the administration's ability to discharge its constitutional powers in a more efficient and responsible way. Support was given to the efforts of the Federal Executive Council and all the factors in the federation to speed up the implementation of concrete tasks from the program of activities which would bring about further transformation of the Federal Administration. The SFRY Presidency also discussed some other matters within its constitutional jurisdiction.

PRISTINA SAWP APPEALS TO SERBS TO RETURN

AU051819 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] In the first 5 months of this year, 479 Serbs and Montenegrins emigrated from Pristina. A session of the SAWP Communal Conference has noted that emigration continues and that it is a consequence of the counterrevolutionary events of the spring 1981. The departure of leading cadres and prominent experts from Pristina causes further emigration. The session of the SAWP Communal Conference repeated an appeal to the Serbs and Montenegrins who have emigrated, to return to Kosovo.

BRIEFS

VOJVODINA SAWP ELECTIONS -- Novi Sad, 3 Jul (TANJUG) -- At the session today of the presidium of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference, Jelena Cupurdija was elected president with a 1 year term of office. She is a Croat and the first woman to hold this position in the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference. Jozef Horvat, a member of the presidium of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference, was elected secretary. His term of office is 2 years. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1203 GMT 3 Jul 84 LD]